

2 Ancient Greece

AKS:

examine the political, philosophical and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE (GPS) (SSWH_C2007-32)

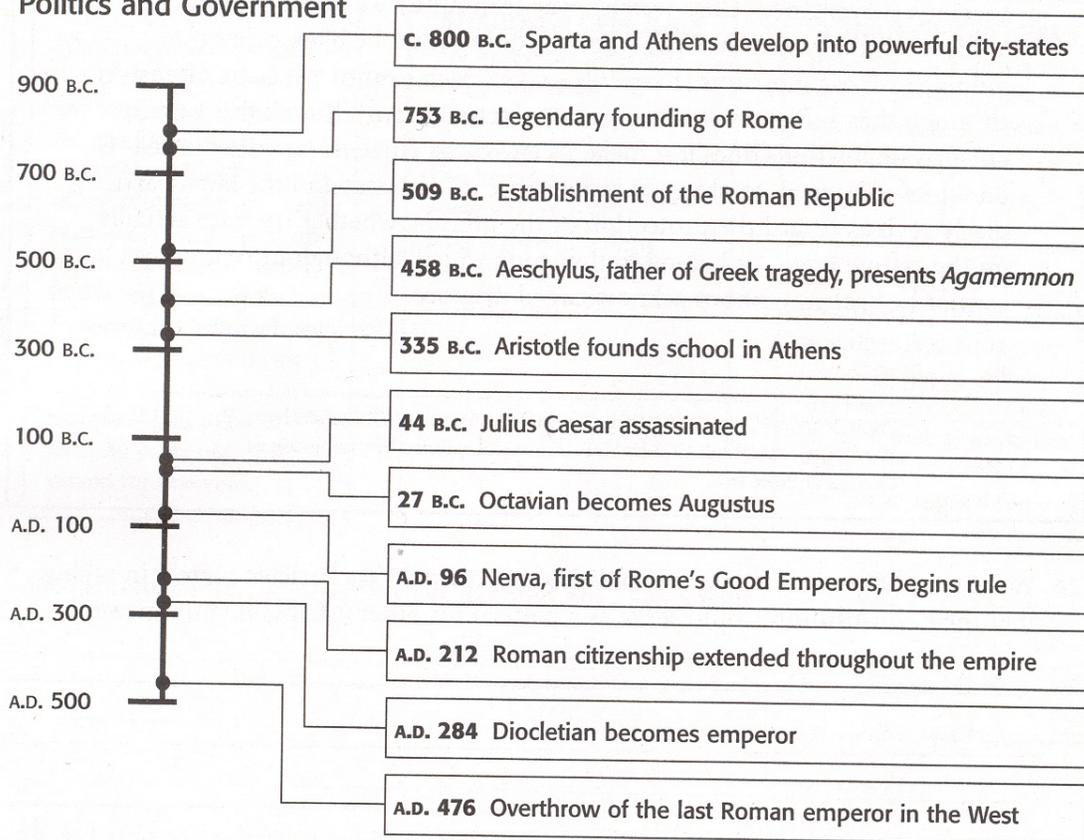
Indicators of Achievement:

32a - explain how geographic features and cultural diffusion affected the development of the Greek and Roman civilizations, 32b - compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire, 32c - trace the transitions in Classical Greece from Hellenistic Greece to the conquest by Alexander the Great, 32d - trace the development of Rome from Republic to Empire, 32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Socrates, Plato, Aristotle; the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle's pupil, Alexander the Great; and the impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar, 32f - analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture to include government, law, gender, mathematics, and science, 32g - describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world, 32h - analyze the changes and continuities from origins to the fall of the Greek and Roman Classical Civilizations, 32i - analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire

Geography Shaped Greek Life

The Sea	The Land	The Climate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked different part of Greece, as well as the surrounding world, together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/4 covered by mountains • Divided land into small, independent communities • Loyal to local communities • Land transportation difficult • 1/4 arable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate temperatures • Supported outdoor life • Leisure time spent at outdoor public events • Discussed public issues, exchanged news, took active part in civic life

Document 1
Politics and Government



About when did the city-state of Athens develop?

When did the Roman Republic begin?

How many years passed between the development of these two civilizations?

Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighbouring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favours the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance [close watch] over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbor for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious [harmful] looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty [actual harm]. But all this ease in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws, particularly such as regard the protection of the injured, whether they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code which, although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace.

—Pericles, Funeral Oration

From "Funeral Oration of Pericles" from *The Speeches of Thucydides* by H. F. Harding. Copyright © 1973 by H. F. Harding. Reprinted by permission of Coronado Press Inc.

What type of government was established in Athens? Was Pericles correct in saying that their constitution would serve as a pattern for others? Explain.

DEMOCRACY IN ATHENS

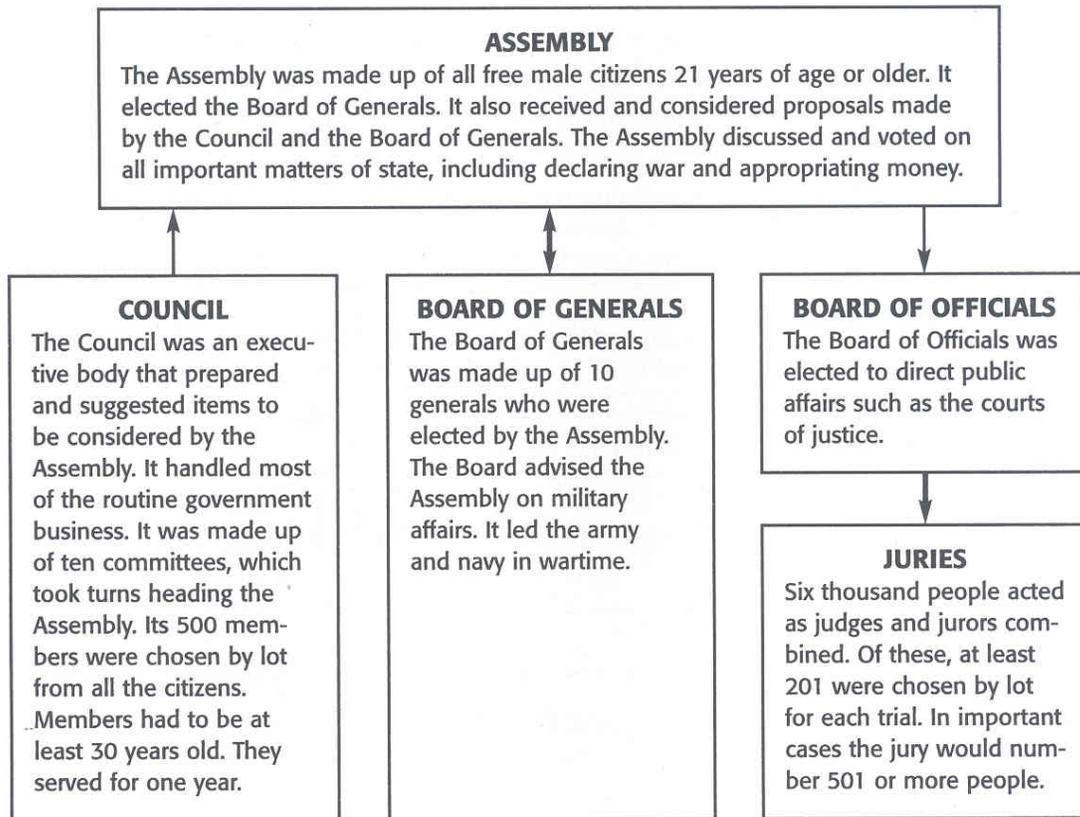
621 B.C.	Law code attributed to Draco was drawn up.
594 B.C.	Solon abolished enslavement for debt, defined political rights in terms of wealth rather than birth, established court of appeals.
546–527 B.C.	Peisistratus, tyrant who ruled with support of the lower classes, may have divided nobles' estates among poor farmers.
508 B.C.	Cleisthenes broke up the power of the aristocrats and created the Council of Five Hundred, chosen from local government units, with wide power.
461–429 B.C.	Pericles opened offices to all male citizens and provided that office holders be paid.

Who first instituted democracy in Athens after overthrowing the aristocrats? Who developed Athenian democracy to its greatest height? Explain.



How does the trial of Socrates reflect on Athenian democracy?

ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY IN ACTION



*Who made up the Assembly? Who couldn't participate?
What kind of democracy, based on who participated directly in the government, was established in Athens?*

Link to another event:

Athenian Democracy	Both	U.S. Democracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens: male; 18 years old; born of citizen parents • Laws voted on and proposed directly by assembly of all citizens • Leader chosen by lot • Executive branch composed of a council of 500 men • Juries varied in size • No attorneys; no appeals; one-day trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political power exercised by citizens • Three branches of government • Legislative branch passes laws • Executive branch carries out laws • Judicial branch conducts trials with paid jurors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens: born in U.S. or completed citizenship process • Representatives elected to propose and vote on laws • Elected president • Executive branch made up of elected and appointed officials • Juries composed of 12 jurors • Defendants and plaintiffs have attorneys; long appeals process

