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. Iliad 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
  - discussed 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.
Chapter 3: Glossary Terms you will need:

**Ancient**: Something from a time more than 2500 years ago.

**City States**: it is 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.

**Epic**: long poem that tells a story usually about a legendary hero. (ex Iliad and Odyssey)

**Pericles**: Name of successful orator and general in the army of Athens.

**Socrates**: Name of one of the great thinkers in ancient Athens.

**Pillar**: Supports or holds up something.

**Pillars of Athenian Democracy**: The assembly, the council, and the court.

**Assembly**: A place where citizens would debate, listen, discuss and vote.

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

**Decree**: A decision made by people who are in authority.

**Orator**: someone who speaks in public.

**Tribes**: a political group.

**Lottery**: names drawn by chance from a large number of choices.

**Agenda**: list of topics that will be discussed at a meeting.

**Magistrate**: government official who works for the court.

**Defendant**: a person who is accused of a crime in a court case.

**Plaintiff**: a person who brings a complaint about another person to court.

**Citizens**: The only members of society who could vote and take part in government.

People who were born in Athens city-state. (Women could not vote, but some were citizens)

**Metics**: Residents of Athens who had been born outside the city-state.

**Slaves**: People owned either by private Athenians or by the city-state.