

Aim: How did the growth of the city-states lead to the development of different political systems?



# Do Now:

List these in order of importance to you:

- Education
- Country
- Friends
- Religion
- Family

Be prepared to explain WHY?

# Totalitarianism

- ◉ Government that has total control over every aspect of the lives of people
- ◉ Government rule by one person or a small group
  - Dictatorship
  - Monarchy



Figure 10.8 The states of the Peloponnese in the fifth and fourth centuries BC

# The Polis as the Center of Greek Life

- ◉ **Polis** (City-State)

- town, city, or village along with its surrounding countryside.

- > **Acropolis**

- upper fortified part of city or town
- Served as place of protection during an attack
- Religious center on which temples and public buildings were built

- > **Agora**

- open place below Acropolis that served as a place where citizens could assemble and as a market.

# City-States

- Athens
- Sparta
- Corinth
- Megara
- Argos

# Types of Government

- ◉ Monarchy
  - > some city states were ruled by kings – hereditary rulers
- ◉ Aristocracy
  - > some city states were run by a small group of noble, land-owning families
- ◉ Oligarchy
  - > a government ruled by a few people
- ◉ Democracy
  - > rule of many - people

# Tyranny in Greek City States

- ◉ Tyrant : a cruel and oppressive ruler who seized power.
  - > The expansion of trade and industry created a new group of rich men who wanted power.
  - > Greek tyrants were rulers who seized power by force and were not subject to the law.
  - > Support came from new rich who made money in trade and industry
  - > Tyrants gained power by hiring soldiers.

# Spartan Social Structure

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## **Spartiates**

Born into or adopted by a Spartan family.

Could hold office and vote in the Assembly.

Owned land and paid community fees.

Were full-time soldiers, supported by estates.

## **Perioeci**

Had no Spartan parents or was an untrained adult Spartan.

Had legal protections.

Could not own land or vote.

Were merchants and artisans.

## **Helots**

Born as slaves, descended from the first inhabitants of the region.

Severely oppressed by Spartiates.

Worked the land and supported Spartiate families.



# Spartan society

- 3 social groups
  - > Equals: descended from the invaders, controlled Sparta
  - > Half-citizens: free, paid taxes and served in the army but had no political power, some farmed but others worked in the city as traders or artisans
  - > Helots: slaves, greatly outnumbered the other groups so Spartans used force to control them, in large part this is why Sparta became a military city-state

# III. Sparta

- Military State -
- Located on the Peloponnesus (southern part)
- Surrounded by mountains, which makes it difficult for it to be invaded.
- Government ruled as a totalitarian oligarchy by 2 Kings.



## Sparta Continued.....

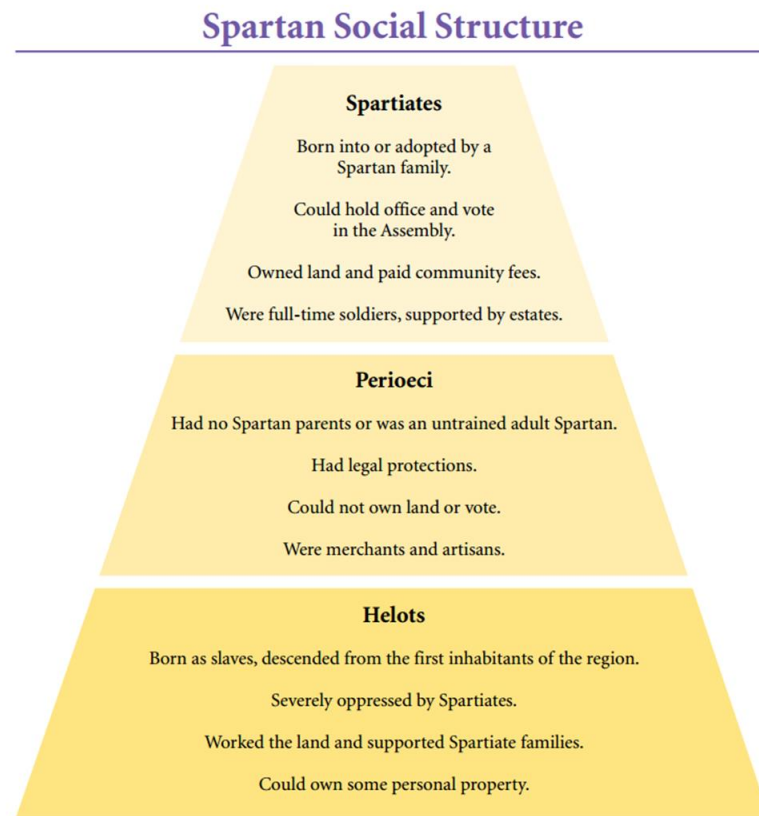
- focused on obedience and war and the people did not have any luxuries.
- Boys did not have to work or be educated but trained to be warriors from a young age.
- Girls in Sparta were to grow up to be the mothers of warriors.
- Although they were not allowed to fight, girls took part in all the training because fit ladies produced fit babies, who would fight!

# The Life of Lycurgus

1. Overall, what do you think Lycurgus' goals were?
2. What values do you think were important to him?
3. How did education in Sparta differ from education in Roslyn? Are there similarities?

# Spartan Culture

Centered on loyalty to the state and military service.



# Sparta's Military Society

- Goal was to make every male citizen a part of the military machine
- Military worked to expand Sparta and control the helots
- A group of officials examined new born babies and those deemed unhealthy were left to die
- At 7 boys left home to join the barracks
  - > Mainly military training but they also learned how to read and write
  - > From age 18-20 they learned specifically about warfare
  - > At 20 they could marry but could not live at home until age 30
  - > Were available for military service until the age of 60

# Sparta's Military Society (cont'd)

- Spartan women
  - > Received strict physical training
  - > Taught to be devoted to the city-state
  - > Their best value was seen as producing Spartan soldiers
- Results of military society:
  - > Strong government
  - > Almost unbeatable army
  - > No individual freedom
  - > Created almost no art or literature and made almost no advances in science