

Ancient Greece

A Focus on Ancient Government



Where

- What continent is Greece located?



City-States



- Many settlements were separated from one another....why?
- Each city had its own army, money, and government.
- For these reasons these ancient Greek cities became known as **city-states**

What types of government were tried in Ancient Greece?



Government in Athens

- Athens tried different types of government
 - Monarchy:
 - Oligarchy:
 - Tyranny:
 - Democracy:

Monarchy

- At first, Kings were chosen by the people
 - Kings had many powers
- They made laws and acted as judges
 - They conducted religious ceremonies
 - They led the army in wars
- Kings had councils of aristocrats to advise them.
 - At first: no real power
 - helped in time of war
 - Over time realized that as a group, they had more power than the king

What is an aristocrat?



Aristocrats

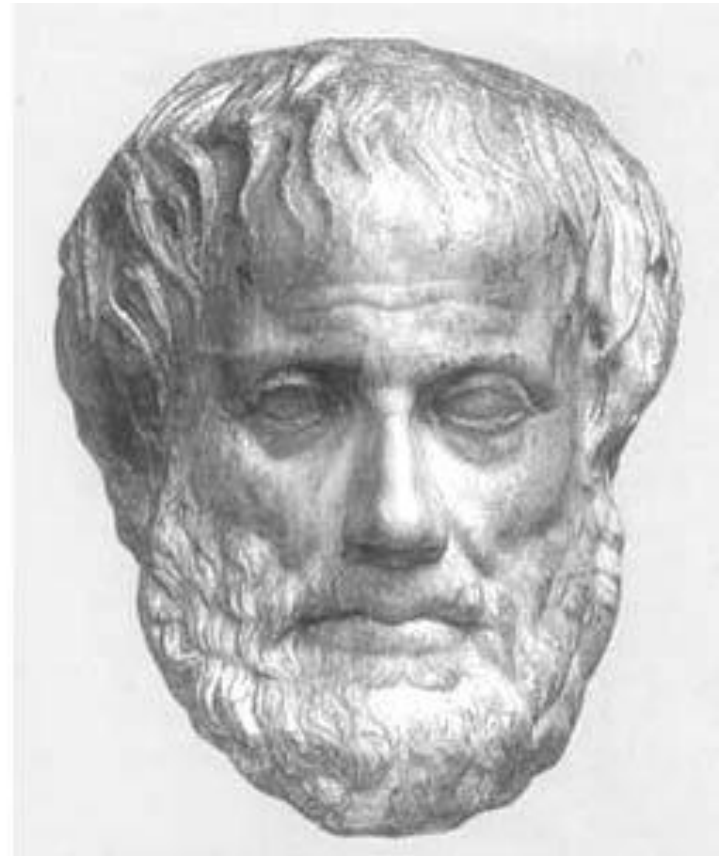
- Group of rich landowners
 - Ran the economy
 - served as generals and judges
 - Advised the King



Draco

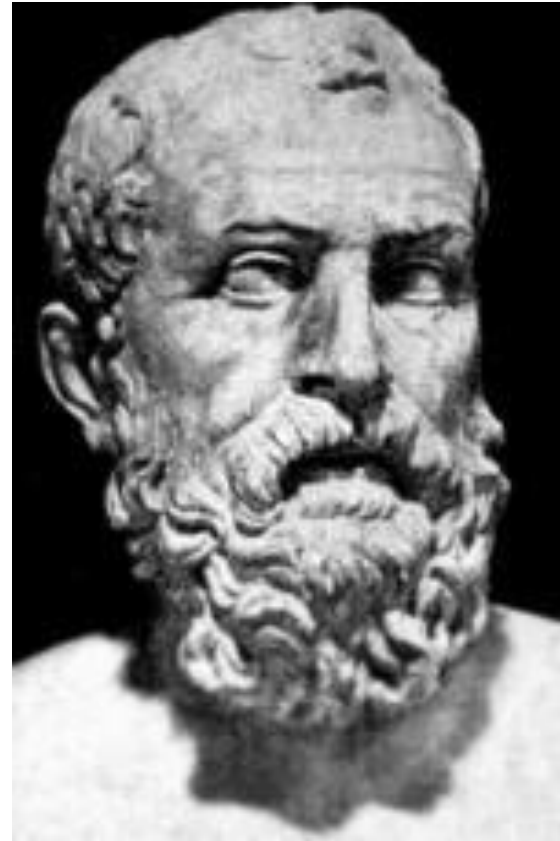
- In 600s BC appointed to create laws.
- They were harsh
 - Loitering was punishable by death

- Today very harsh laws or rules are called draconian



Solon

- 590s BC he created laws that gave more rights to common people
- All free men became citizens-



What is a tyrant?

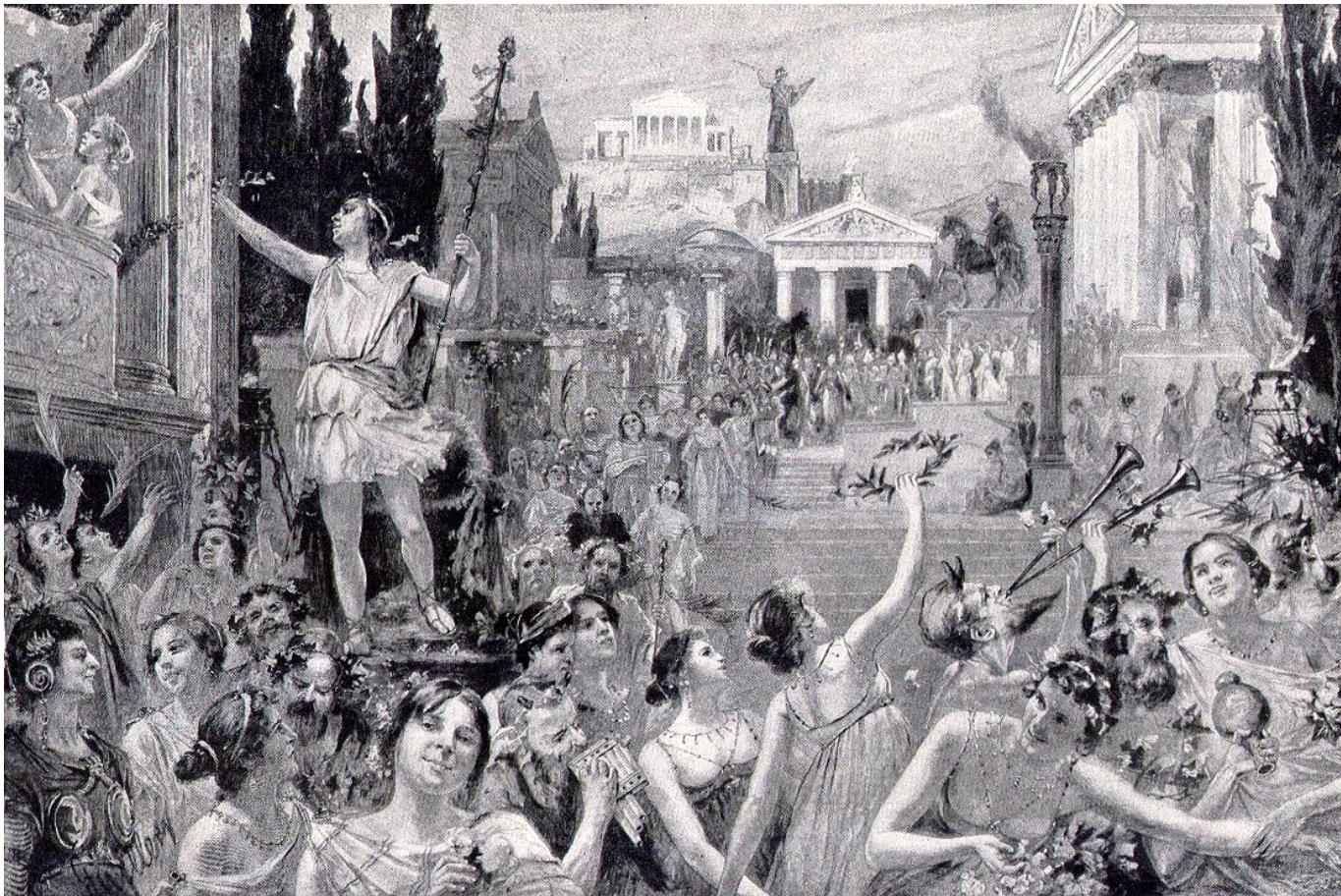


Peisistratus (py-sys-truht-uhs)

- 546BC
- Was called a tyrant
 - Had a strong army and support of the people
 - Brought peace and prosperity to the city
 - Made many improvements to Athens



The Athenians Celebrating the Return of Pisistratus



What is democracy?

- What are the two types of democracy?

Democracy

- Greece is the birthplace of democracy
- Democracy=rule of the people
- Direct and representative democracy



Cleisthenes (klys-thuh-nee-z)

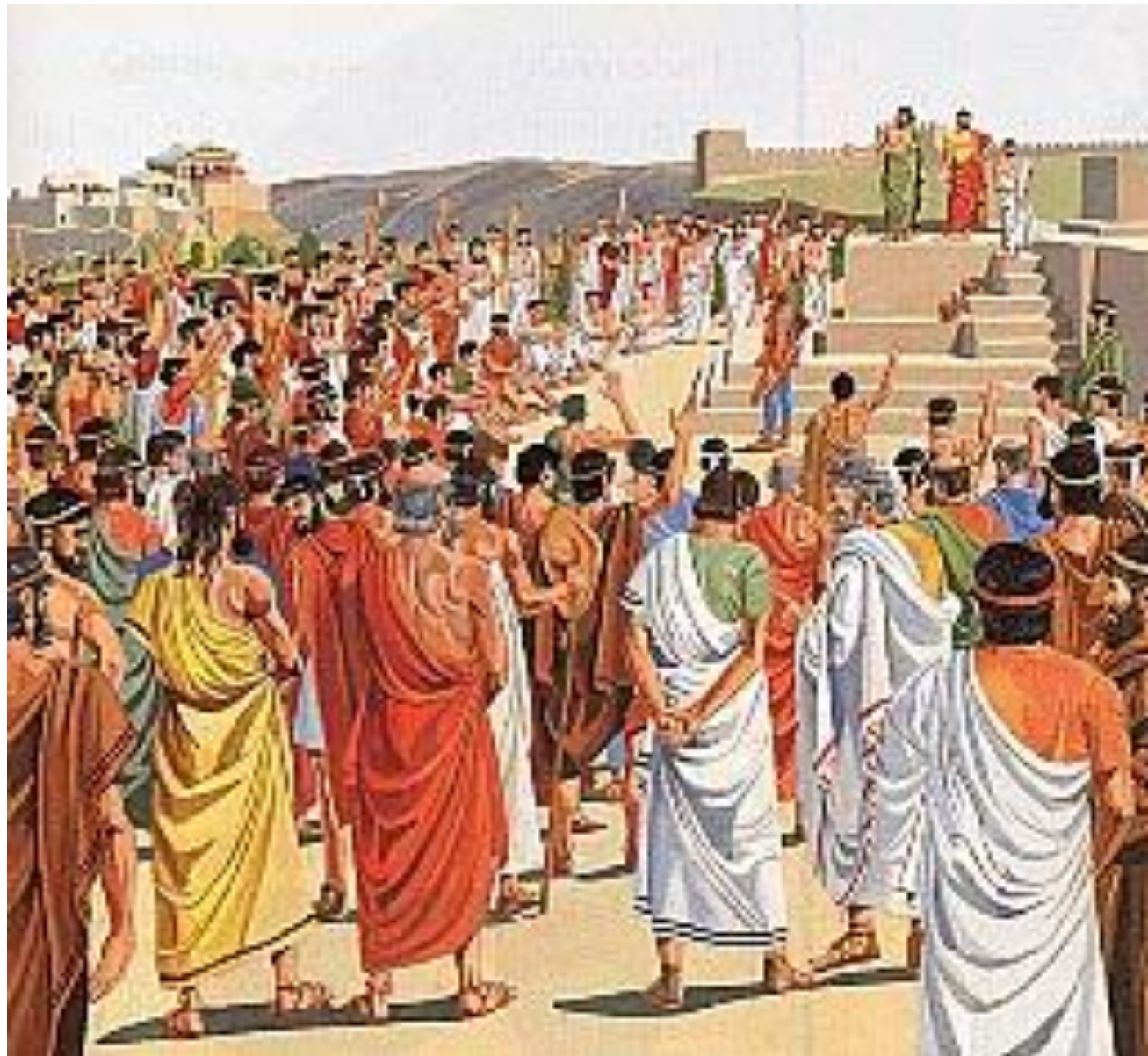
- 500 BC
- The father of democracy
- Comes from a powerful family
- Did not want aristocrats to run the government
- Established a democracy

Democracy under Cleisthenes

- All citizens had the right to participate in the assembly
- Assembly was held outside so everyone could attend
- Every citizen had the right to speak his opinion through speeches and debates
- Voting was done by show of hands or by secret ballots



- For major decisions the assembly needed about 6,000 people to vote
- According to a Greek writer the government sent slaves to the markets to round up more citizens
- Select citizens served on a council to decide which laws should be discussed



Athenian Democracy

- Citizens gained more power
- Athenian democracy reached its height under Pericles (in 460-429 BC)
- It was a direct democracy

Who was Pericles?

- What was democracy like when he was the ruler?



Pericles

- Encouraged Athenians to take pride in their city
- Encouraged people to participate in government by paying those who served in public offices or on juries
- Encouraged the spread of democracy



Wall Info Photos +

we must devote ourselves to acquiring things that will be the source of everlasting fame.'

Attach:



Share

Options

Information

Born: 493 BC

Hometown: Athens, Greece

Relationship Status: Married

Friends



Aspasia



Ephialtes

Likes

Democracy



Acropolis



'All kinds of enterprises should be created which will provide an inspiration for every art, find employment for every hand...



It is called a democracy, because not the few but the many govern.



A divorce brings me and Aspasia closer.



Wooo Hoo Aeschylus won! I love sponsoring winners.



Ephialtes: Hey Pericles I had a great time getting rid of the old noble council. They were so old! We needed to make way for your democracy.



Hoping for a wonderful turn out at the festival. My two sons are excited!



Don't forget to sign up to help out with the Festival of Dionysus



I love my powerful family!

Create an Ad

Want to vote on laws? Click here to find out more.

Ad Sponsored By: Athenian Democracy

First Annual Festival of Dionysus- 472 BC



Click Here To Get Tickets.

End of democracy in Athens

- Athens was conquered by the Macedonians and fell under their influence- democracy changed, less power was given to the people
- A new king took over (320s BC) and ended democracy

What kind of democracy did Athens have?

**What kind of government does the
United States of America have?**



**How is our government different from the
government of Ancient Athens?**

Acropolis

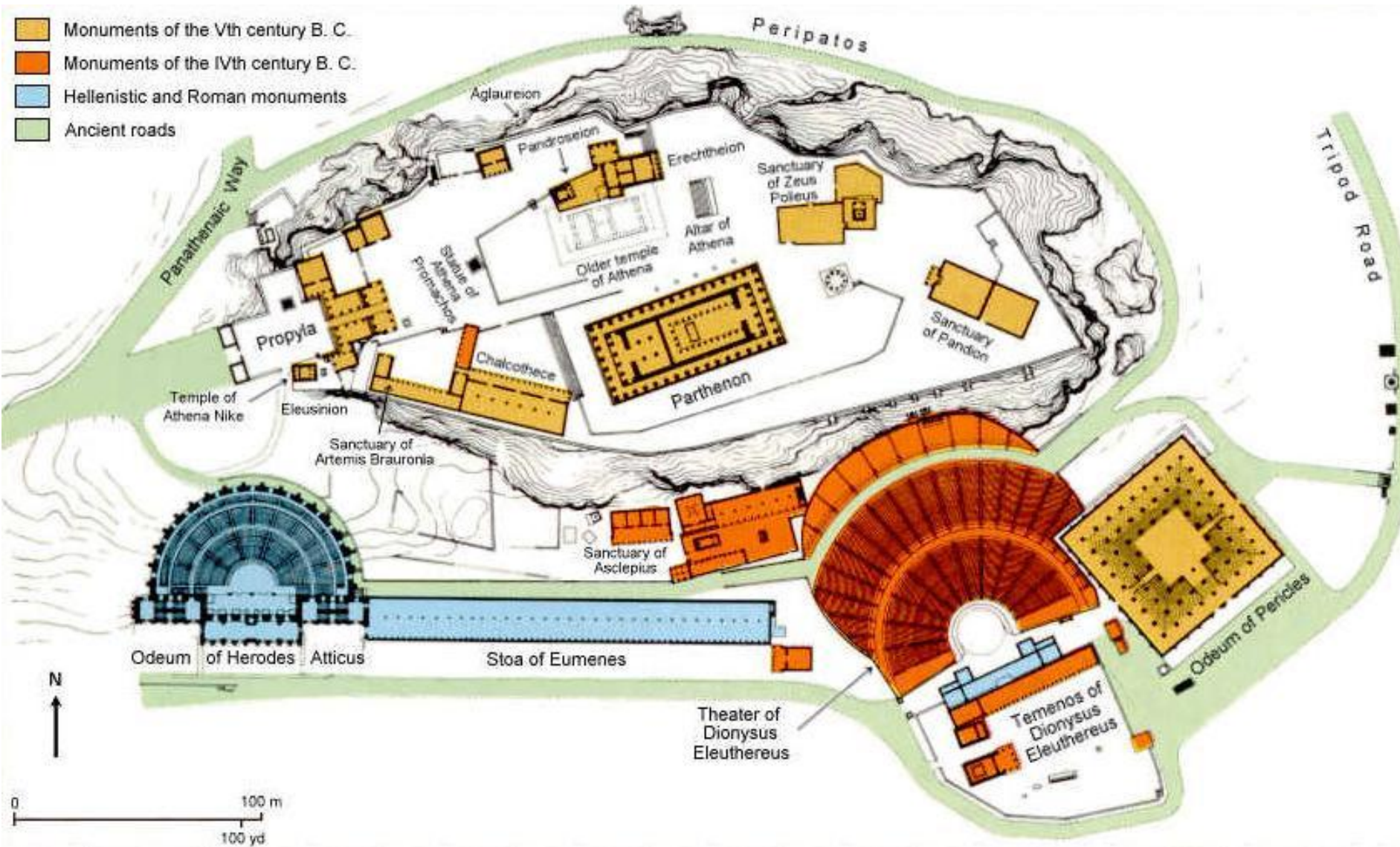
- <http://www.history.com/topics/classical-greece/videos#deconstructing-history-the-acropolis>

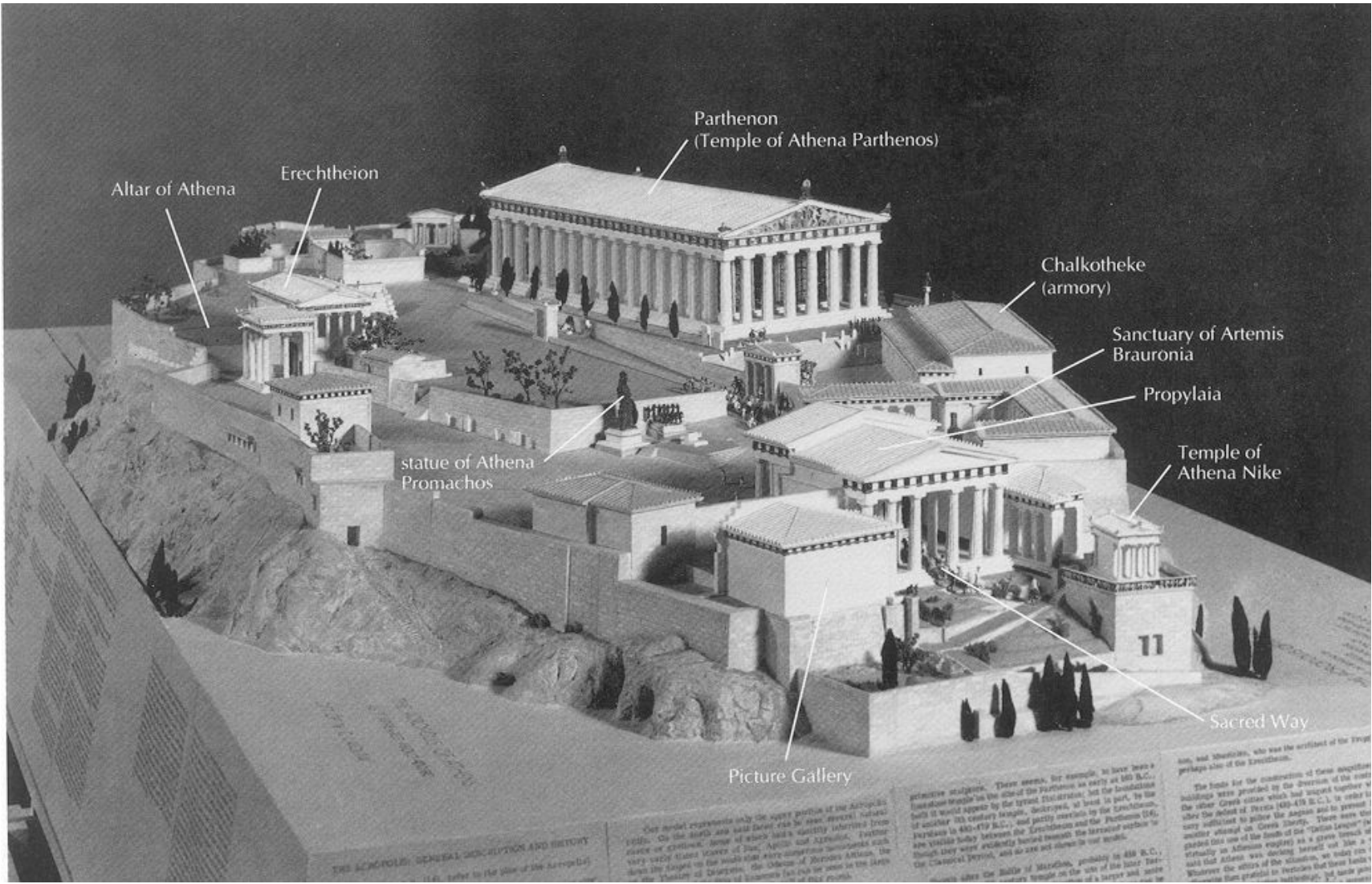






- Monuments of the Vth century B. C.
- Monuments of the IVth century B. C.
- Hellenistic and Roman monuments
- Ancient roads





Altar of Athena

Erechtheion

Parthenon
(Temple of Athena Parthenos)

Chalkotheke
(armory)

Sanctuary of Artemis
Brauronia

Propylaia

Temple of
Athena Nike

statue of Athena
Promachos

Sacred Way

Picture Gallery

THE ACROPOLIS: GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY
The model represents only the upper portion of the Acropolis.
On the left are the Propylaea, the main gateway to the
Acropolis, and the Erechtheion, a temple dedicated to
Athena and Poseidon. The Parthenon, the temple of
Athena, is the largest building on the Acropolis.
The Temple of Athena Nike is a small temple
dedicated to Athena Nike. The Chalkotheke is the
armory. The Sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia is
a temple dedicated to Artemis Brauronia. The
Altar of Athena is a large altar dedicated to
Athena. The statue of Athena Promachos is a
large statue of Athena Promachos. The Picture
Gallery is a gallery for the display of pictures.
The Sacred Way is the main road leading to
the Acropolis.

...and Athena, who was the architect of the Propylaea
perhaps also of the Erechtheion.
The funds for the construction of these magnificent
buildings were provided by the diversion of the coast
to the other Greek cities which had fought together at
the battle of Salamis (480-479 B.C.), to order to
secure sufficient to finance the Acropolis and to prevent
the further advance of Greek piracy. There were the
ancient temples of Athena Nike, the Temple of Athena
Promachos (the site of the birth of the "Dorian League" or
the League of Delos) as a group, which in 454-453 B.C.
was that Athens was declining "handed out the
... Whatever the effect of the situation, we must have
... than grateful to Athena, but such gain
... would



Greek Influences