Learning Goal Check

- identify and describe the ways that Pericles influenced Athens, including the rebuilding and beautification of the city, the strengthening of democracy, and the expansion of the navy.

- explain the causes of the Peloponnesian War and how it affected Greek city-states.

- explain how the actions of Alexander the Great and Phillip II contributed to the development of a Hellenistic culture.
LG cont’d

- analyze the contributions of Greek and Hellenistic cultures in terms of their influence on fine arts, culture, philosophy, government, mathematics and sciences today.

- describe the ancient Greek culture, including religious values, family life and social classes.
Sparta & Athens

Two city states...one peninsula
Sparta’s government was an oligarchy.

An oligarchy is a type of government that means by rule by few.

In Sparta two kings headed a council of Elders. The Elders, which included 28 citizens over age 60, presented laws to the Council.

All Spartan men over 30 belonged to the Council. They chose five people to be ephors to enforce laws and collect taxes.
Spartan Society

- The Spartans focused on military skills to control the people they conquered.
- Spartans conquered and enslaved their neighbors.
- Spartan captives were called helots.
Spartan Education

- The Spartan government feared the helots might rebel, so they firmly controlled the people of Sparta and began training boys for war at age 7.
- From age 20-30 men remained in military barracks.
- Education was based on military strategy and strength.
- Women and men were both educated
Spartan Military

- All Spartan men were in the army until age 60.
- One mother told her son: “Come home carrying your shield or being carried on it”
- Military was the priority in Sparta
Spartan Women

- Spartan women enjoyed more freedom than most Greek women.
- Girls were trained in sports like running, wrestling, and javelin throwing.
- Wives stayed at home while their husbands lived in the barracks.
- This meant they could own property and go where they wanted!
Athens Government

- Athens started out as an oligarchy like Sparta.
- After a revolution by the major population, Athens became a **direct democracy** in 508 BC.
Athens Society

- Athenians valued education, art, literature and philosophy
- Citizens participated in major decisions
- Athens wanted to control the Greek Peninsula
Athens Education

- Goal: prepare students to be citizens in war and peacetime

- Children in Athens had teachers for reading, writing, arithmetic, sports, and music

- At 18 Athenian boys finished school and became citizens.

- Athenian women didn’t get to go to school.
Athens Military

- Athens maintained an **army** and **navy**
- Strongest navy in Greece
- Military was not priority
- Allowed them to control the nearby seas.
Religion

- Polytheistic (Many Gods)
  - Athens
    - Athena (God of Wisdom)
  - Sparta
    - Ares (God of War)
Industry and Trade

- Sparta
  Helots farmed that was their food
  Everything else was Military
- Athens – trade of olives, grapes, ships

FARMING
Learning Goal Check

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- explain how the actions of Alexander the Great and Phillip II contributed to the development of a Hellenistic culture.
analyze the contributions of Greek and Hellenistic cultures in terms of their influence on fine arts, culture, philosophy, government, mathematics and sciences today.

describe the ancient Greek culture, including religious values, family life and social classes.
Create a Venn Diagram to compare/contrast Athens and Sparta.
Similarities/differences

Think Pair Share
Think-Pair-Share

In which city-state would you have rather lived in ancient Greece? Why?

Sparta or Athens??
Athens/Sparta Post Card!

- You will be writing a post card as a Spartan visiting Athens or as an Athenian visiting Sparta for the first time.

- FRONTSIDE: Include the name of the city-state you are visiting and a drawing/illustration that is related to this Polis.

- BACKSIDE: write a message that compares what you see in the city-state you are visiting to the one you are from.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back of Postcard</strong></td>
<td>Very detailed well written description of the polis including the scene on the front of postcard. No spelling errors</td>
<td>Some details of the polis are covered. 1 to 2 spelling errors</td>
<td>A few details of the polis are covered. Several spelling errors.</td>
<td>Some attempt is made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explains the polis you choose</strong></td>
<td>All neat, appropriate and exceeds the standards with creativity and effort</td>
<td>All present, meets the standard, shows creativity</td>
<td>Most items present.</td>
<td>Some items missing, lacks effort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information is accurate to the polis and it’s time period.</strong></td>
<td>Very detailed well written, no spelling errors.</td>
<td>Some details uses at least 4 reasons, 1 to 2 spelling errors</td>
<td>A few details 3 several spelling errors.</td>
<td>2 or less reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illustration on Front</strong></td>
<td>Very neat, nicely drawn and represents the location</td>
<td>Well drawn picture of location</td>
<td>Partially completed missing parts.</td>
<td>Some attempt made not proper location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Back of Postcard

1. Describe the scene on the front.
2. Date
3. Dear ____________________
4. Message with at least 2 similarities and 3 or 4 differences. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
7. Name and Address
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
5. Sincerely,
The Peloponnesian War!

- Before: Athens control Greece, Sparta is unhappy
- Spartans and allies (The Peloponnesian League) attack Athens
- After vicious war, Athens surrenders
- Leads to decline of city-states and mass disorder in Greece