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|  | **Athens** | **Sparta** |
| **Government**  **(Table 1)** | -Athens was the first Democracy, which is a system of government in which the population votes and elects leaders and representatives.  -Only men over the age of 18 that were born in Athens were Athenian citizens. Slaves and women were not considered citizens and were not free. Only Athenian citizens were allowed to take part in the government.  - They have a council made up of 500 citizens 30 years of age or older. The council was in charge of the business of government and suggested new laws, and debated issues. The assembly which met every 10 days had to approve those laws. 6000 people had to be present for an assembly meeting to take place. | - Sparta was an **Oligarchy** which meant that the ruling power were in the hands of few people.  - Council of Elders consisted of two kings and 28 men, the two kings shared equal power and the other 28 men were elected by by the Assembly.  - The Council Elders held the true power in Sparta, the Assembly didn’t have as much power as the elders. The Elders were supposed to be over the age of 69 and from a noble family. The elders prepared laws for the assembly to vote on. Unlike the Assembly in Athens, they did not debate issues. Members of the Assembly could only vote yes or no laws suggested by the Council of Elders. |
| **Economy**  **(Table 2)** | - The Athenian economy was based on trade; they had unfit land for making the amount of food needed, but they were next to the sea, making trade over sea easy.  - Athens developed their own coins to help with trading; their coins were made of metals and the flat sides of them were decorated with the goddess Athena, and her favorite bird, an owl.  - Athenians bought and sold their goods in a massive market called an **agora.** Merchants sold produce, pottery, furniture, and lamps | - The Spartans took over and conquered neighboring lands for food and had helots, or slaves, to do the work along with the perioikoi who did other things besides farming such as shoe making and tool cravings.  - Sparta discouraged trade because it would bring other cultures and ideas into their town and weaken their government. Trading was different with Sparta because of the money system.  - For currency, they used iron rods instead of coins and they did so to make it harder to steal. |
| **Education**  **(Table 3)**  **Page 18&22** | - Athenians believed that the producing good citizens is the purpose of education. They only thought of boys as good citizens so the boys were educated differently from how girls were educated.  - Boys were taught at home by their mothers until age 6-7, and went to school from 6-14. They were taught how to read, write, math, and literature. Due to the lack of books the boys were taught to memorise everything. When boys reached the age of 18 they were trained in the military.  - A girl’s education consisted of learning how to cook, clean, spin thread, and weaving clothing. Girls were not taught how to read or write. Girls were raised helping their mothers with the house and were married at age 15. | - Sparta’s purpose of education was to produce men and women who could protect Sparta  - By age 7 all Spartan children were taught to fight, to train. Learning wrestling, boxing, foot racing (running), and gymnastics. Boys lived in barracks where they were taught to read and write but there was not much emphasis on literacy. They were mainly taught to fight and taught to suffer. They were not fed well so they were expected to steal and not get caught. There are stories of boys going to great lengths to not reveal that they had stolen food.  - Around age 20 men were tested in their strength, military ability, and leadership skills. If you pass you were a soldier. But it seemed to be that only your title changed. Your life was the same until you were 30 when you could live with your family, but you still served in the military. |
| **Women/Slaves**  **(Table 4)** | - Women were not considered citizens, had fewer rights than men, and could not inherit land or choose their husbands. Very few women had jobs and were only important if they were priests  - They had their greatest influence in the home because they’d be in charge of managing the households and kids. They would manage the slaves as well as teach their children until the age of 6 or 7.  - Slaves were either born into slavery or captured during the war. The jobs they did was: running the household, tutoring children, worked as a craftsman or clerks, on farms and factories, and if unlucky, they worked in the mines | - Women and men had equal roles in society.  - Women were free to speak to their husband's’ friends, and could own and control their own property. They could even marry another man if their first husband was away at war too long.  - Slaves outnumbered Spartans. This resulted in the constant fear of slaves revolting. Due to their fear, the Spartans treated them poorly, but gave them very few rights. Slave were free to marry whenever and whomever they wanted and could even buy their freedom. |