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|  | **Athens** | **Sparta** |
| **Government**  **(Ana, Kensley, and Maison)** | -Democracy -a system of government by the whole population, or eligible members of state. In Athens only free men were able to vote and be on the council.  -Women and slaves were not considered citizens, therefore, not allowed to vote, be on the council, or attend assemblies.  - Laws had to be approved by a larger group of people, they met every 10 days on a hill. At least 6,000 citizens had to be present or the slaves would round up more. They dipped ropes in red paint and the men would be embarrassed to appear at the meeting with their clothes stained with the red paint. | - Oligarchy -ruling power in the hands of a few people. Sparta had an assembly and a smaller, but more powerful, group called the Council of Elders which made the important decisions.  - Important decisions were made by the Council of Elders. This consisted of 2 kings and 28 assembly-elected men who had to be at least 60 years old and from a noble family. Kings inherited their position and had equal power. The Council of Elders prepared laws and for the Assembly to vote on, could stop any passed laws, and actually held most of the real power in Sparta. Once they were elected, they served for life.  - The assembly was made up of male citizens, because the group was so big they met outside away from the city. The assemblies had little power unlike the Athens, they did not debate issues. They only had yes or no votes on laws made by the Council of Elders. |
| **Economy**  **(John and Khalie)** | -The athenian economy was based on trade; the land surrounding athens was not able to provide food for the whole population. Due to Athens location they had a good harbor for trade.  -Athenians traded with other city-states and some foreign lands to acquire the goods they could not produce. Athenians participated in trade at a market called “The Agora.”  - Like most city-states, Athens developed its own currency to make trade more simple.Coins were made of metals such as gold, silver, and bronze. Athenians decorated the flat sides of their coins. | - Spartan’s economy relied on farming and on conquering other people.  - Spartans discouraged trade, because they feared contact with other city-states would lead to new ideas and weaken their government.  -The Spartans turned the people they conquered into Helots(Slaves).  Helots lived in their own villages, but had to give most of the food they grew to the Spartans. |
| **Education**  **(Japheth, Madisyn, and Devon/Devon)** | - Main purpose of education was to make good citizens which meant people who were book smart and physically strong  -Athenian boys would go to school at the ages of 6 to 14, and even afterwards, they would get private tutoring  -Aimed at the cultivation of the person’s mental, physical and moral qualities. | -Main purpose of education was to produce men and women who could protect and fight for their city-state.  -While they were taught to read and write, Spartans did not consider these skills necessary.  -Spartans were taught to suffer any amount of physical pain without complaining, also was encouraged to to steal food as long as they weren’t caught. |
| **Women/Slaves**  **(Macie, Aaron, & Nathan)** | -Women and slaves were not considered to be citizens in Athens. They have not as many rights as men. Women could not go to assembly or vote. Women owned little or no property. Some could not even choose who they marry.  - A few women had jobs, but most Athenian women had their influence in home. Women were expected to spin, weave ,and supervise the slaves. Girls were kept at home and that is where they were kept until they were 15 and old enough to marry.  - There were many slaves in Athens, most people who weren’t poor owned at least one slave. Slaves either were born into slavery, or captured during wars and forced into slavery. | -The slaves in Sparta were the majority of the population and the Spartans feared they would rebel so they treated them cruelly. The Spartans would kill the strongest Helots to prevent uprising. Helots did have some rights if they wanted to be married or wanted to buy their freedom by selling the excess their masters did not need.  - Spartan women had many rights compared to the Athens women, both the women and the men lived the same simple life. Women could to speak to her husband’s friends and if her husband was away to war for too long, she could marry another.  - Spartan slaves , the helots were people who had been conquered by the Spartans, there were more slaves than citizens in Sparta. The Spartans treated the slaves very harshly. |