A Tale of Two Cities
A Tale of Two Wars

- Persian War
  - Athens & Sparta vs. Persian Empire
- Peloponnesian War
  - Athens vs. Sparta
Do Now

How is your community organized and how does it choose its leaders?
Learning Targets and Intentions of the Lesson

I Want Students To:
1. **KNOW** the similarities and differences between the city-states of Athens and Sparta.
2. **UNDERSTAND** and explain the cause and effects of both the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
3. Complete a Contributions of Ancient Greece Pictograph *(Skill)*.
The first great civilization in Greece and Crete was the Minoan (2000 BCE – 1400 BCE).

Around 1400 BCE, the Mycenaean civilization supplanted the Minoan, and dominated Greece until about 1100 BCE, when barbarians known as Dorians invaded.
Minoan civilization arose on the island of Crete.
The Hellenic Era

- Founding of Mycenae on the Peloponnesus (2000-1250 B.C.)
- Mycenae (Greeks) battled for control of the Aegean Sea with Troy

Trojan War
Mycenae and Troy
Emergence of the Polis, or Greek City-State

Starting around 800 BCE a new civilization, the Hellenic, became dominant in Greece.

By 750 B.C. city-states began to form.

The Hellenic civilization was composed of two strands, the Dorian and the Ionian.

This civilization gave rise to a new form of social/political organization: the polis.
The Polis

- The polis was an independent, self-governing city of between 50,000 and 300,000 people.

- Several dozen polises (Greek “poleis”) dotted the Greek countryside.

- In each polis, politics, religion, and social life were closely intertwined.
Two types of government were used in the Greek Polis.

The Dorians generally had an oligarchic form of government.

The Ionians developed the first democratic form of government.

Democracy means rule by the people.
Sparta and Athens

Generally speaking, the **Dorians** depended upon agriculture, while the **Ionians** were seafarers and merchants.

The two primary poleis were Sparta and Athens.

**Sparta was Dorian**, oligarchic, and had an agriculture-based economy.

**Athens was Ionian**, democratic, and depended on seafaring and trade.
Background History

- The Greek City-States under the leadership of Athens defeated the Persian Empire.
- **Athens** is acknowledged as the leading Greek state.
- However, as Thucydides relates in his history, Athenians increasingly fear **Sparta** as a competitor and believe they must increase Athen’s power and subjugate Sparta.
Athens and Sparta were both *poleis* (plural of ‘polis.’)

- Both were city-states, independent, with their own sub-culture and form of governance.
- No “capital city” of Greece
- While you were Greek--and proud of it--your primary *allegiance* and loyalty were towards your city-state
- Many city-states in Greece and elsewhere.
- Athens and Sparta mentioned the most because they emerged as the most *powerful* ones.
1. Monarchy
   • Rule by a king

2. Oligarchy
   • Rule by a small group of people. Usually elites bound together by interests and wealth.

3. Aristocracy
   • Rule by a small group of people, but in the classical definition, they’re chosen for their virtue and wise rule (though this wasn’t always the case).
4. Tyranny

• Rule by a individual with absolute power who took power by force, sometimes with popular support

5. Acropolis

• Center and citadel of city-state. Literally means “high city” or “city at the top.”
• Usually refers to the one in Athens today

6. Agora

• An open public area acting as a center of public life and also the marketplace
7. Helot

- Land-bound serfs that worked Spartan land

- From surrounding land of Laconia and Messenia that were conquered.

- Owned by the state and not individual masters—masters could not sell them.

- Sparta got half of the helot’s crops.

- Significantly outnumbered the citizens.
  - The potential threat they presented was another reason why the Spartans had such a potent army
  - Spartans were reluctant to fight too far from Sparta lest the helots act up
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spartan Values</th>
<th>Athenian Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Strength</td>
<td>□ Individuality</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Duty</td>
<td>□ Beauty</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Discipline</td>
<td>□ Freedom</td>
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 Athens-A city of the Wise

- City located on southern portion of the Greek peninsula, not on the Peloponnesus
- A city run by thinkers and known for both its military might and wisdom in government and battle
- Appropriately named after Athena, goddess of wisdom in battle and counsel
Around 1300-700, Athens is ruled by **kings**.

Over time it changes to an **aristocracy** (a few powerful, elite rule),

Then a **tyranny** (one person takes control)

Finally--by 450--a **democracy** (rule by many)
New, democratic ideas emerge from Athenian culture and society:

- **Direct Democracy**: Citizens elect their representatives

- **Public Debate**: Becomes an art in Athens to discuss and argue specifics of government

- **Duties of the Citizen**: All citizens have responsibilities such as voting, participating in the government process
Women didn’t have the same rights as in Sparta

- Expected to take care of the **home**
- Boys were taught reading and writing and
- Girls were taught domestic skills by slaves: like **spinning and sewing**
- Not allowed **out** of the house except nearby travels
- Main purpose was to **produce** healthy children
- Unusual considering that women played an important role in some religious rites and the city’s **patron goddess** was Athena
Slavery

Practiced throughout Greece and in Athens

- Rules governing it differed from city-state to city-state.
- Slaves usually **barbarians**, typically captured in **war**.
- Others were born slaves or their free parents **sold** them into slavery for money.
  - Considered by some an abomination to enslave a fellow Greek.
  - Greeks could be slaves, but many free Greeks didn’t like the idea.
- Treatment different than that associated with American slavery.
Slavery cont.

- Relatively well-treated in Athens when compared with other places.
  - Couldn’t slap a slave because you might inadvertently hit a citizen instead.
    - A master could beat his slave, though.
    - Testimony was taken only under torture.
  - Could buy freedom or earn through fighting in war.
  - Masters could free their slaves.
    - Even then, though, they couldn’t be citizens and there were still conditions on them.
- In other city-states, treatment was much worse.
It was here:

SPARTA
Le territoire lacédémonien

- SPARTE cité souveraine
- Gytheion cité périphérique
- frontière de l’État lacédémonien
- limites hypothétiques du territoire de Sparte
Those who lived around Sparta lived vastly different lives.

They were more focused on war and building up strength to fight.

An early slave revolt causes the Spartans to create strict laws that demanded public allegiance to the state.

Although they did have artistic culture, much of their energy was spent tuning their military skills.
Sparta- Rise of the Oligarchy

- *olig* (few or little in Greek) *arche* (rule)

- Rule by a **few**

- Sparta develops a system where either the city-state was controlled by a **king** or by an **oligarchy**

- Citizens are not encouraged to **speak** freely, the few who rule were usually powerful **military leaders**.
Spartan Military

Men married at the age of 20

Had to live in barracks for ten years

If they wanted to see their wives, they had to escape

At the age of 30, men could finally move home and were full citizens

Still ate every meal in the military dining hall

Food was sparse and plain
ATHENS VS SPARTA
Greek City-States (Polis)
WOMEN’S ROLES

Athenian:

- Confined to the home
- not educated
- responsible for handicrafts and cloth

Spartan:

- Controlled home and land when husbands were fighting
- “Come back with your shield, or on it.”
Athens

- No **formal** education for girls

- Boys learned **rhetoric** (speaking skills), mathematics, reading, writing, poetry, music, gymnastics

Sparta

- Military school at age 7 for **boys** until 18 when they joined the military.

- Lived in barracks and stole to survive

- **Girls** learned athletics
SPARTA’S LEGACY

- Military contributions
- The Phalanx (shown in the picture)
- Training and fighting styles
- Simple lifestyle
  - Laconic – of few words
  - Spartan – frugal, simple, plain
ATHENIAN LEGACY – PHILOSOPHY, ARCHITECTURE, DRAMA, ART

Station C: Drama
Greek Theater

This illustration shows what a Greek theater might have looked like in the second century B.C.E. The sloped seating for the audience and the circular performance space were used in earlier Greek theaters, like those that existed in the fifth century B.C.E., but fifth-century stages probably did not include a building as large as the one shown here.
ATHENS – BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY

- Adult male citizens directly participated in affairs of the state
- Trial by a **jury** selected by lot
- **Ostracism** – people could be banished from Athens by vote
- Council of **500**, the **Assembly**
ATHEN’S VS SPARTA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3uTM9gjSGI
The Persian Wars

Athens & Sparta vs Persian Empire
Why did the Persians invade Greece?

In 519 B.C. the Persians conquered Asia Minor called the Ionian Greeks.

In 499 B.C. the Ionian Greeks asked the mainland Greeks for help.

Athens sent warships but they were not strong enough to defeat the Persian army.

This made the Persian King, Darius, very angry with Greece.
In 490 B.C. Darius sent 600 ships and thousands of soldiers to invade Greece.

The Persian army landed at Marathon, Persians greatly outnumbered Greeks.

Athenian force had no horses or archers, only fierce foot soldiers.

After a few days, the Persians decided to attack Athens by sea.

While they were loading their ships, the Athenians attacked and defeated them. The Persians Retreated.
Marathon

The Greeks sent their fastest runner Pheidippides to carry home news of the victory.

He sprinted 26.2 miles from the battle site to the city-state of Athens.

He arrived and said, “Rejoice, we conquer,” and died from exhaustion

The Marathon race is named after this event.
What Happened at Thermopylae?

In 480 B.C. Darius' son Xerxes sent a larger force to conquer Greece. He sent 200,000 soldiers and nearly 1,000 ships. Athens had convinced Sparta to join them.

Sparta took charge of the army.
Persia Invades Greece

The Persian army had little trouble. It came to a narrow mountain pass called Thermopylae...7,000 Greeks waited for the Persians. Someone led the Persians behind the Greek army,
A Small Spartan force of about 300 men commanded by King Leonidas, guarded the mountain pass of Thermopylae. They held out heroically against the enormous Persian force for three days. They were betrayed when someone told the Persians how to get behind the army. They were defeated, but won valuable time for the rest of the Greeks.
Battle of Thermopylae

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z7Sfmn3hff4
Results of the Persian Wars

• The Greek sense of uniqueness was increased.
• Athens emerged as the most powerful city-state in Greece.
• Athens takes credit leading the victory.
• Athens organized the Delian League, an alliance with other Greek city-states.
• Athens used the league to assert power and build an Athenian Empire.
• They moved the treasury to Athens, and forced people to stay in the league against their will.
• Persia still exists.
• Greek cities in Asia Minor are still controlled by Persia.
Age of Pericles

- Elected to lead Athens on and off for 30 years.
- All citizens can hold office.
  - $\frac{1}{2}$ of population not citizens
- Slaves made government participation possible.
- City is rebuilt with Delian funds.
- City-states that oppose Athens are crushed by League.
Athens as Leader

- Athens rebuilds after the Persian War.
- Rather than win by conquest, it tries diplomacy.
- Many allies together, sharing money, troops and ships.
The Greeks at War

Between 500 and 400 B.C. the Greeks fought several wars.

Two were against the powerful Persian Empire to the east of Greece.

Then a civil war broke out among the city-states of Greece.
Each city had a vastly different social and government structure.

Although they agreed on issues such as the limited role of women and the role of slaves, they had many disagreements.

Athenians were interested in military strength, but also in art and culture.

Spartans were only interested in military power.

This type of rift leads to fighting across the Peloponnesus.
The Peloponnesian War

Athens & Delian League vs Sparta & the Peloponnesian League
Greek against Greek

Many Greeks resented the Athenian domination. The Greek world split into rival camps.

To counter the Delian League, Sparta and other enemies of Athens formed the Peloponnesian League.

Sparta encouraged an Oligarchy (government run by business) in the states of the Peloponnesian League, and Athens supported democracy.

A 27 year war broke out in 431 B.C. engulfing all of Greece
The Peloponnesian War

- Sparta attacks Athens
- Sparta has no Navy
- Athenians hide inside walls.
- Athens controls the ocean, from Delian League.
- Athens gets greedy, attacks Sicily & *LOSES*.
- Sparta builds small navy, stops food from getting in.
- Eventually, Athens surrenders.
The Aftermath of War

• The Peloponnesian war ended Athenian greatness.
• In Athens Democratic government suffered: Corruption and selfish interests replaced order.
• Fighting continued to disrupt the Greek world.
• Sparta itself suffered defeat at the hands of Thebes, another Greek city-state.
• Greece was left vulnerable to invasion.
• Cultural development was arrested.
Sparta Controls Greece

- Sparta gets respect, seems to rule.
- But other city-states gain control.
  Corinth, then Thebes
- Greece is left weak.
- City-States fight, use up resources.
- Greece conquered by Philip II from the region of Macedon to the North.
- Philip unites, son Alexander takes over...