

Athens v Sparta: Would you join the Delian League or the Peloponnesus League

Government:

Athens: Democracy

All have a right to participate

The Assembly passes all the laws; free men over age 18 can belong to it

10 elected generals are elected to lead army and navy and act as judges

The Council of 500 proposes laws and operates the government on a daily basis

Any citizen rich or poor may belong to the Council

Members are chosen by lottery and get paid

Sparta: Oligarchy

Older and more experienced rulers have wisdom to make

Good decisions for the people

Two kings lead Spartans into battle

They serve on the Council of Elders too

Council of Elders is 30 experienced men who must be at

Least 60 years old

They write laws

The Assembly is made of citizens over the age of 30

They vote yes or no on the Council laws

5 men the ephors are elected in the council

They oversee the actions of the kings

They control the education of children

They supervise the slaves

They may ignore the votes of the Assembly

if they think it is best for all Spartans

Quality of Life

Athens

All members of the Delian League benefit from the quality of life in Athens but only 1/60th of the total revenue
Money from the Delian League is spent to rebuild Athens from the Persian War Destruction
Temples must be rebuilt to honor gods
Monuments, works of art, educational institutions' draw visitors and lend prestige to the League

Sparta

Reject displays of wealth
Highest goal is to maintain a powerful military force for ourselves and allies
Education includes only subjects to produce warriors
Live a simple and practical way of life

Trade and Prosperity

Athens

Our ships travel to Egypt, Italy, the Near East safely
Our economies are prospering
one system of currency in our Delian League so goods can be traded easily
Took action against league member Naxos when they wanted to leave the league as it would have hurt trade and weakened us all
Station troops in city-states that could be invaded

Sparta:

Do not force people into the league or punish them
for leaving

Trade among ourselves to avoid battles over control
of trade routes

Can choose what currency you use

Social Structure

Athens

Freemen = all male citizens

Upper = Aristocrats

Land owners

Naval captains and military

Leaders

Lower= craftsman

Metic= foreigners

Slaves= treated less harshly than other Greek City States

Sparta

Spartiates = land owners, military professionals

Perioeci= foreigners who are craftsmen, artisans

Helots = serfs(farmers) who work on Spartiate land

Give ½ of all produce to Spartiates/military

Military

Athens

Delian League

Collection of city states pledged loyalty to Athens

Taxed for protection

Strong navy

Sparta

Peloponnesian League

Superior army on land

Entire culture focused on art of war

Lifestyle/values

Athens

Democratic values

Participation in government a civic responsibility

Many religious holidays

Theatre / sporting events

Trading empire brought contact with many other cultures

Sparta

Militaristic values

Citizens were not permitted to own luxuries

Children were taught to respect elderly, women, and warriors

Education

Athens

Schools taught reading, writing and mathematics, music, poetry, sport and gymnastics

Ages 5-14 (wealthy went until 18)

Academies were set up to study philosophy, rhetoric, and ethic

Girls were taught homemaking skills

Sparta

Boys: at age 7 they were taken from their parents and taught the art of war

—Had to steal to survive

—At age 20 they entered the military

—At age 30 they were able to marry

Girls: at age 7 they were reading and writing, gymnastics, athletics and survival skills

Role of Women

Athens

Women were kept at home

Could not participate in athletics

Some women held high posts at religious ceremonies

Sparta

Girls were educated

Could participate in sports

Goal was to produce healthy babies

Married at 18

Enjoyed a great deal of freedom

Could own and control their property

Expected to protect land while husband was at war

Cultural Achievement

Athens

Art

Sculptures

—Pottery

Architecture

Drama

Literature

Philosophy

Science

Medicine

Mathematics

Democracy

Sparta

Military supremacy

Simple lifestyle

“ideal” community

Food

Athens

Enjoyed food from all over the empire

Trade brought goods from all over the Mediterranean region

Sparta

Spartan Broth: pork, blood, salt, vinegar

Trained to dislike luxuries and fancy food

Men lived separate from wives for much of the time