

## 6th Grade Chapter 11 Lesson 4

### Sparta and Athens

#### Introduction

- Sparta and Athens were the two dominant city-states in ancient Greece.
- Both were powerful and influential.
- They had different governments and cultures.

#### Sparta's Military State

Sparta was a military state. The Spartans were known for their strength and discipline. They were trained from a young age to be warriors. Sparta was a powerful city-state in ancient Greece.

#### Education

- Goal of society was to have a strong army
- All 7 boys needed to be strong
- Education stressed discipline, duty, strength, and military skills
- Males entered army at 20 and served until they were 60
- Women
  - Mothers told their sons "Bring back this shield (armor) or be brought back on it!"
  - girls had athletic training and learned to defend themselves

#### A New Democratic Way of Life

Athens was a democratic city-state. The Athenians believed in the rule of law and the rights of citizens. They were known for their art, science, and philosophy. Athens was a powerful city-state in ancient Greece.

#### Athens Way of Life

Athens was a democratic city-state. The Athenians believed in the rule of law and the rights of citizens. They were known for their art, science, and philosophy. Athens was a powerful city-state in ancient Greece.

#### The Persian Wars

- In 492 B.C., the Persian King Darius I sent an army to invade Greece.
- The Athenians fought the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C.
- The Persians were defeated at Marathon.
- In 480 B.C., the Persians sent a larger army to invade Greece.
- The Athenians fought the Battle of Salamis in 480 B.C.
- The Persians were defeated at Salamis.
- In 479 B.C., the Persians sent a final army to invade Greece.
- The Athenians fought the Battle of Plataea in 479 B.C.
- The Persians were defeated at Plataea.

#### Homework

1. Describe Sparta's government and its culture.
2. Describe Athens' government and its culture.
3. Explain how the Persian Wars led to Greek independence.

# 6th Grade Chapter 11 Lesson 4

Sparta and Athens

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### Sparta and Athens

#### Classroom

- How did Spartan government and society differ from Athens?
- How did Spartan education differ from Athens?
- How did Spartan military differ from Athens?

#### Sparta's Military State

- Spartan society was a military state.
- Spartan men were trained from birth to become soldiers.
- Spartan women were trained to be strong and healthy.
- Spartan children were trained to be tough and brave.
- Spartan men were trained to be brave and strong.
- Spartan women were trained to be strong and healthy.

#### Education

- God of society was to have a strong army
- At 7 boys moved into barracks
- Education stressed discipline, duty, strength, and military skill
- Males entered army at 20 and served until they were 60
- Women
  - Mothers told their sons "Bring back this shield yourself or be brought back on it"
  - girls had athletic training and learned to defend themselves

#### Athens' Democratic Way of Life

- Athenians believed in democracy
- Athenians believed in the rule of law
- Athenians believed in the rule of the majority
- Athenians believed in the rule of the people
- Athenians believed in the rule of the citizens
- Athenians believed in the rule of the free men

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#### The Persian Wars

- In 490 BC, Persians tried to punish Athens for interfering in Greek affairs.
- The Persians were defeated at the Battle of Marathon.
- Athens was able to defeat the Persians because of the courage of the Greek men who fought at Marathon.
- In 480 BC, Persians tried again.
- The Persians were defeated at the Battle of Salamis.
- The Persians were defeated at the Battle of Plataea.

#### Homework

1. Describe the Spartan government and its military society.
2. Describe the Athenian society and its political system.
3. Explain how the Persian Wars led to Greek civilization.

# Objectives

- Describe Spartan government and its militaristic society
- Outline Athenian society and its politically active citizens
- Explain how the Persian Wars led to Greek unification

# Sparta's Military State

- Started out of fear of farmer revolts
- Government was based on;
  - part monarchy(2 kings)
  - part oligarchy(council of elders and 30 older citizens)
  - part democracy(all citizens were part of the assembly)
- 3 Social Groups
  - Citizens spent all their time training
  - free non citizens lived nearby
  - Helots (slaves) farmed

## Education

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# Athens' Democratic Way of Life

- Government and Society
  - 2 governing bodies
    - Council of four Hundred (day to day problems)
    - Assembly voted on policies proposed by the council
  - Citizens had to serve in the army whenever they were needed
  - Had to serve on juries
  - All citizens were equal in the courts
  - Citizens were organized into four classes based on income
  - Foreigners, women, children, and slaves were not citizens

## Athens' Way of Life

- Education
  - Boys started school at age 6-7
  - studied logic and public speaking to help them debate
  - Also, studied reading, writing, poetry, math, and music
- Women
  - Athenians expected women to be good wives and mothers
  - Athenian women had much less freedom than Spartan woman
  - Girls did not attend school, learned household duties, few could read and write



## The Persian Wars

- In 499 B.C. Persia decided to punish Athens for interfering in a revolt. As a result, the Persians sent an army to Marathon
  - Athens was outnumbered so drew the Persians toward the center of the Greek line and surrounded and attacked.  
Persians lost 6,4000 men Greeks lost 192
- In 480 B.C. Persia invaded again
  - 300 Spartans guarded the narrow pass at Thermopylae to stop the Persians, they held for two days before being killed
  - The Athenians fought a naval battle in a narrow body of water where the Persian fleet could not move and the smaller Greek ships sunk 300 Persian ships



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# Homework

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- 2. Outline Athenian society and its politically active citizens**
- 3. Explain how the Persian Wars led to Greek unification**

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### Sparta and Athens

#### Classroom

- How did Spartan government and Spartan life work?
- How did Athenian government and Athenian life work?
- How did the Persian Wars affect Greek culture?

#### Sparta's Military State

- Spartan society was a military state.
- Spartan men were trained from a young age to be soldiers.
- Spartan women were trained to be warriors.
- Spartan men and women were trained to be warriors.
- Spartan men and women were trained to be warriors.

#### Education

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#### Athens' Democratic Way of Life

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- Athenian men were trained to be warriors
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#### Athens' Way of Life

- Athenian society was a democracy
- Athenian men were trained to be warriors
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#### The Persian Wars

- In 490 BC, Persians tried to punish Athens for interfering in Persia's affairs.
- Athens repulsed the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.
- Persians had to retreat to their ships.
- In 480 BC, Persians invaded again.
- Athenians fought the Battle of Salamis.
- The Athenians fought at the Battle of Plataea.
- The Persians had to retreat to their ships.

#### Homework

1. Describe the Spartan government and its military society.
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