

# The Age of Pericles

## Athenian Empire

- Under Pericles, Athens became very powerful and more \_\_\_\_\_.
- Delian League
  - Defend members from Persians
  - Drive Persia out of Greek territories (Asia Minor)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ almost all of Greek cities under Persia's control
- Delos

Athens joins this league with other city-states but NOT Sparta. Delos (island) was the headquarters for this league. Chief officials (treasurers and commanders of the fleets) were from Athens. Most of the troops were from Athens also. Athens gained control over the other city-states of the league. League was no longer a partnership to fight Persia but an Athenian empire. 454 – treasury moved from Delos to Athens. Eventually, they would send troops to other city-states to help the common people rebel against the nobles in power.

## Democracy in Athens

- Direct democracy
  - Athenian Assembly – passed all \_\_\_\_\_, elected officials, and made decisions on war and foreign affairs
  - 10 officials (generals) carried out the assembly's laws and policies.
- Representative democracy

Direct – people gather at mass meetings to decide on government matters. Every citizen can vote firsthand on laws and politics. (This couldn't happen in present day US because of the large number of people.) Ancient Athens was relatively small which made it work. Mid-400s population – about 43,000 male citizens over 18 years old. Fewer than 6,000 attended the meetings which were held every 10 days.

Representative – citizens choose a smaller group to make laws and governmental decisions on their behalf. Much more practical system when the population is large.

Comparing Governments		
	Athenian Democracy	American Democracy
Type of Democracy	Direct	Representative
Right to Vote	Only adult males born in Athens	All citizens, male and female age 18 or over
Laws	Proposed by the council and approved by a majority in the assembly	Approved by both houses of Congress and signed by the president
Citizen Involvement	Citizens with voting rights can vote for or against any law	Citizens with voting rights can vote for or against the officials who make the laws

## The Achievements of Pericles

- Helped Athens dominate the \_\_\_\_\_ League
- Made Athens more democratic
- Allowed lower-class male citizens to run for office
- \_\_\_\_\_officeholders
- Culture blossomed
- Period of tremendous creativity and learning
- Rebuilt Athens after Persian Wars
- Supported artists, architects, \_\_\_\_\_, and philosophers

General and leading figure in Athens; *Guided Athens* (461 – 429 B.C.)

*Delian League* – He treated other city-states like subjects, demanding strict loyalty and steady payments from them. Insisted that they use Athenian coins and measures. He believed people’s talents were more important than social standing. He included more Athenians in government than ever before. The first time that poor people could be part of the inner circle running the government.

*Philosophers* are thinkers who ponder questions about life.

## Daily Life in Athens

- Population
  - 285,000 residents in all
  - 150,000 were citizens
  - 43,000 of the 150,000 were men with political rights
  - ~35,000 were foreigners
  - ~100,000 \_\_\_\_\_ people
- Slavery

Slavery was common in the ancient world. At least one enslaved person in most homes and the wealthy often had many. The slaves worked as household servants: cooks, maids, or tutors. Others worked in fields, industry, and artisan’s shops. Without their labor, Athens could not have supported its bustling economy.

## Athenian Economy

- Farming
  - Raised sheep and goats for wool, milk, and cheese
  - Grew grains, veggies, \_\_\_\_\_ (local use)
  - Grew grapes, and olives to make wine and olive oil to sell abroad
- Imported grain
- Trading center of the Greek \_\_\_\_\_ (400s B.C.)
- Merchants

## Roles of Men and Women

### Men:

- Worked in morning
- Exercised or attended meetings of assembly
- Evenings: enjoyed all \_\_\_\_\_ gatherings

### Women:

- Life revolved around \_\_\_\_\_ and family
- Married at 14 to 15 years
  - Expected to have children and take care of household duties
- Poor women
- Upper-class: stayed home and supervised household chores
- Rarely went out (except to funerals or festivals)
- Could not attend \_\_\_\_\_

All male gatherings – they drank, dined, and discussed politics and philosophy

Women: poor women worked with their husbands in fields or sold goods in the agora. Respectable upper-class women stayed home and supervised household servants and worked wool into cloth (spinning, dyeing, and weaving); rarely went out except to funerals or festivals and even then only if a male relative went with them.

Couldn't attend school, but some learned to read and play music. Even educated women were not considered the equals of men. They had no political rights and could not own property. Fathers took charge of unmarried daughters; husbands – wives; sons or other male relatives looked after widows.

### **Women**

- Compare to present day as well as early American \_\_\_\_\_
- An Athenian woman's childhood ended when she married. The day before the wedding, she took her toys to the Temple of Artemis (goddess of the hunt, protector of women in childbirth). After the wedding, the husband would \_\_\_\_\_ her over the threshold.

### **Aspasia**

- Moved more \_\_\_\_\_ in society
- Not a native Athenian (gave her special status)
- Well-educated
- Taught public speaking to many Athenians
- Her writings did not survive
- Plato (famous Greek philosopher) said her work helped shape his ideas.
- Pericles often consulted her
- Became influential in politics even though she could not vote

# The Peloponnesian War

## Difference in the Greek city-states

- Athenian empire – grew \_\_\_\_\_ and powerful
- Suspicious – other city-states joined with Sparta against Athens.
- Sparta and Athens – built 2 different kinds of societies (neither understood or trusted the other)
- \_\_\_\_\_ broke out in 431 B.C.

## Pericles' Funeral Oration

- 1st winter of war – public \_\_\_\_\_
- Pericles' speech

Public funeral was held to honor those who had died in battle. As was the custom, a leading Athenian addressed the crowd. Pericles – talked about the greatness of Athens, reminded people that they made their government strong, pointed out that Athenians were part of a community. As citizens they agreed to obey the rules in their constitution. They accepted certain duties, such as paying taxes and defending the city. They also gained certain rights – ability to vote and run for office. His speech reminded them of the power of democracy and gave them courage to keep fighting. Its ideas are still important for people living in democratic nations today.

## Athens' Defeat

- Both – confident
- Spartan's ability in open battles
- 2nd year – deadly disease
- Pericles \_\_\_\_\_.
- Standoff continues for 25 years
- Spartan deal with Persians
- Spartan navy defeats Athens
- Athens surrenders.

Spartans and allies surrounded Athens hoping that the Athenians would send out an army to fight. Pericles knew that Spartan forces could beat Athenians in open battles. He urged farmers and others on outskirts to move inside city walls (thinking that they would protect them). Athenian Navy delivered supplies and allies. Sparta didn't have a Navy – therefore, it couldn't attack the ships. 2nd year – a deadly disease spread through the overcrowded city killing more than 1/3rd of the people including Pericles. Athenians continue to fight and standoff continues for another 25 years. Spartans, desperate to win, made a deal with the Persian Empire. In exchange for enough money to build a navy, Sparta would give them some Greek territory in Asia Minor. Next year after navy is defeated by Sparta's navy and losing more battles on land, Athens surrendered.

## Results:

- Weakened all major Greek \_\_\_\_\_-states
- Many died in fighting
- Farms were destroyed.

- 1000s left jobless
- Impossible for unity in Greece

**Aftermath**

- Sparta tried ruling all of Greece for 30 yrs.
- City-states \_\_\_\_\_
- Sparta fought Persia
- Failing to notice that Macedonia (to the North) was growing in power and cost them their freedom

**Review**

1. What caused the Peloponnesian War?  
*Expansion of Athenian power, Spartan jealousy*
2. According to Pericles, what duties did the Athenian citizens have?  
*Obey rules, pay taxes, defend the city*
3. What caused the lack of trust between Sparta and Athens?  
*Lack of understanding of their differing societies, perceived Athenian aggression*

<b>Government</b>	
<b>Economy</b>	
<b>Culture</b>	
<b>Wars</b>	