



Unit 4

Greece and Rome



Day 2



Starter Nov. 2 and Nov 3

Athenian Democracy

Different City-States (poleis) Had Different Governments

A. Some were **monarchies** - a monarch (king or queen) has all of the power to decide laws for the city-state.

B. Some were **tyrannies** - a tyranny is a government where a dictator has complete power. Some tyrants are good and others are bad

C. Some were **oligarchies** - an oligarchy is a government where a small group of people, usually aristocrats (upper class nobles), who decide the laws of a country

D. **Athens was a democracy** - A democracy is a government where people have power in the government usually through voting.



Democracy



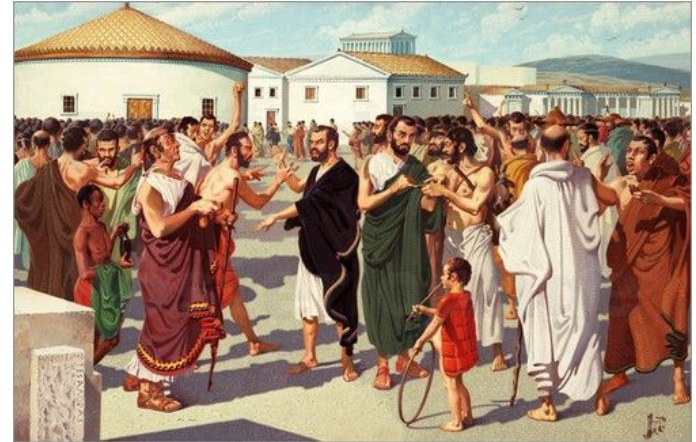
Monarchy

Athenian Democracy Citizens

Citizen (citizenship) - People who have the right to participate in the government.

1. **Citizens of Athens** - Adult, male property owners who can trace their ancestors to Athens **only**-
Not women, children, slaves, or very poor.

2. **Agora** - marketplace; place where the citizens of Athens met daily to discuss laws, give speeches, and Vote. Debate in the Agora laid foundation for voting and democracy



Athenian Democracy continued...

Responsibilities of the citizens of Athens.

1. Citizens gathered to create the laws.
2. Citizens gave speeches of their opinion of government laws.
3. All citizens voted by a show of hands.
4. Citizens were required to vote or receive a fine.
5. Citizens were on juries of 500 people to decide court cases.

Athenian Direct Democracy versus American Representative Democracy

A. Athenian (Athens) Democracy

1. **Direct Democracy** - All citizens in Athens participate directly in the government by voting, giving speeches, and voting.

2. **Citizens of Athens** - Male property owners **only**- no women, children, slaves, or very poor.

a. All citizens met as a group to debate and vote directly on every issue.

b. There was no separation of powers. Citizens created laws, enforced laws, and acted as judges.

c. Only free male citizens could vote. Women and slaves could not vote.

United States (American) Democracy

1. Citizens of the United States-

- a. people born in the United States,
- b. foreign born people with at least one parent who is an American citizen,
or
- c. foreign people whom have become naturalized

1. **Representative Democracy (republic)**- Citizens elect officials to represent them in government.

- a. Citizens elect representatives to debate and vote on issues for them.
- b. There is a separation of powers. Citizens elect some people to make laws, others to enforce laws, and others to be judges.
- c. Men and women, 18 years of age and over, who are citizens have the right to vote.



Democracy Then and Now

In Athenian Direct Democracy...

- All citizens met as a group to debate and vote directly on every issue.
- There was no separation of powers. Citizens created laws, enforced laws, and acted as judges.
- Only free male citizens could vote. Women and slaves could not vote.

In American Representative Democracy...

- Citizens elect representatives to debate and vote on issues for them.
- There is a separation of powers. Citizens elect some people to create laws, others to enforce laws, and others to be judges.
- Men and women who are citizens have the right to vote.

The Roman Republic

509-27 BCE

democracy:

1. government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.
2. a state having such a form of government: The United States and Canada are democracies
3. a state of society characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges
4. political or social equality; democratic spirit.
5. the common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class; the common people with respect to their political power.

The Roman Republic



The Roman Forum in 2004

Civil Unrest



An 1849 engraving depicting the Secession of the Plebs in 494 BCE

Central Historical Question

*How democratic was the
Roman Republic?*

Summarize Notes
