**Government and Rise of Athens**

**Overhead 1 Monarchy**

* **Monarchy**: When a king rules over a group of people
* Rulers inherit their powers inherit(handed down)
* **When did monarchies originate in Greece?** When the Minoans and Mycenaeans gained power
* **How was power passed on?** To the oldest son
* **Areopagus**- Council of aristocrats who served under King aristocrats: wealthy
* **Who did the king rely on to defend the land?** The king relied on the aristocrats(wealthy people) who provided the soldiers
* **How did the king lose power?** The aristocrats realized if they stopped helping the king, then the king would have no power. The aristocrats then overthrew the king

**Overhead 2 Oligarchy 800-546 BCE**

* **Oligarchy:** Few people hold power over large group
* **How did they gain power?** Kings relied on the aristocrats to help defend the land. Once the aristocrats stopped helping the king, they overthrew the king
* Under oligarchy rich became richer and the poor became poorer
* End of Dark Ages city-states grew too large- **This led to**? a shortage of food and unrest
* Farmers lost land to wealthy/ sold selves to slavery
* **Oligarchs ignored the needs of whom?** The poor (majority of the people)
* This led to the rise of Tyrants
* Peisistratus ( py- SIS-truht-uhs) overthrew the oligarchy in 546

**Overhead 3 Tyrants 546-500 BCE**

* **Tyranny:** Leader who seized power by force
* **Why were tyrants able to seize power?** The people were tired of the oligarchy and would support the tyranny
* **Why were tyrants supported by the people?** They aided the poor, reformed laws, created building projects and held festivals
* Helped develop democracy- taught citizens that if you unite behind a leader then can make changes
* **Why is tyranny different than a monarchy?**
  1. Tyrant does not have legal right to the throne (king has legal right)
  2. Tyrant’s son usually does not inherit the throne (king’s eldest son inherits the throne)

## Draco

* 1st recorded laws in Athens ( 620c. BCE)

**Overhead 4** **Solon’s Reforms 594 BC**

* Solon introduced popular reforms in Athens (People upset by the oligarchy)

1. Abolished slavery caused by debt
2. Merchants couldn’t sell grain abroad-**why?**  people now wouldn’t go hungry

* Athens divided into 4 classes based on **wealth**, so they had social mobility
* Classes in Egypt/Mesopotamia were based on **birth**, so no social mobility
* People could rise up and down the Social Pyramid
* No property = No Assembly/Juror
* **Social Mobility**- The ability to move up or down the Social Pyramid
* **Who would not like Solon’s Reforms? Why wouldn’t they?**

1. The wealthy would not like Solon’s Reforms.
2. Now more Athenians could participate in the government. They only needed to own property
3. The wealthy lost power under Solon’s Reforms

**Overhead 5 The Democracy of Athens 500 BC**

* Cleisthenes 500c. BCE “Father of Democracy”
* 510 BCE Athens upset with Hippias(cruel dictator)**-**Overthrown and was the last tyrant
* Athens decided to share decision-making- “Direct Democracy”

**Council of 500**

1. Chosen at random every year
2. Proposes new laws

**Assembly**-

**1**. Voted on laws

**2**. Needed at least 6,000 people

* **Who would not like this new government? Why?** The wealthy would not like a democracy. They lost power since any citizen can participate in the government. Even poor citizens can participate. The wealthy lost power in a democracy
* Athens not the only city-state to develop a democracy- but was the most successful
* **Direct Democracy**: (Athens). When citizens have an equal say. They can vote on all laws and decisions made in the government
* **Representative Democracy:** (United States) When citizens vote on someone to represent them in the government. These representatives vote on the laws and decisions made by the government

**Legal System**

* Had to be a citizen and were paid
* No judges or lawyers
* Always needed over 200 jurors- **What does this prevent?** It prevents bribes and corruption

# Overhead 6 Citizenship in Athens

* **Rules for Citizenship in Athens:**

1. Had to be born in Athens (around **15**% of the population)
2. Men over 18
3. Father had to be a citizen
4. Mother’s father also had to be a citizen

* **How many people were citizens?** Of 300,000 in Athens, only 45,000 could vote **15% of the people**

**\*\* There was no Social Mobility in Athens since it was based on citizenship (birth)]**

**Women**: They had no political rights and could not vote**. They were protected by the law**

**Metics**

* **Who were they?** They were foreigners
* Could **no**t vote or hold political office. They could own businesses, marry and make money
* **How were they protected?** They were protected under Athenian law

**Forms of Government in Chronological Order in ancient Athens**

1. Monarchy
2. Oligarchy
3. Solon’s Reforms
4. Oligarchy
5. Tyranny
6. Democracy