

# Life in Two City-States: Athens and Sparta

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# Athens and Sparta

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- Government
- Economy (Trade)
- Education
- Women & Slaves

# Comparing Two City-States

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- Athens and Sparta
- Greek City-States
- 150 miles apart

# Athens

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- Located in central Greece
- Four miles from the Aegean Sea
- Athenians liked to travel
- Encourage artists
- Grew powerful through trade



# Sparta

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- Sparta was more isolated
- Located on a plain between a mountain
- Part of the Peloponnesus
- Grew much of what they needed
- Attacked others for food

# Peloponnesus

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- The peninsula forming the southern part of the mainland of Greece



# Athens and Sparta

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- Athenians boasted of their art, culture, education, & philosophy

- Spartans valued strength, simplicity, war, & military



# Athenian Government

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- Athens had a democracy
- Citizens
- Only men were considered citizens
- Council
- Assembly





# Economy

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- A system of managing the wealth of a community or region.
- Is the way a community or region organized the manufacture and exchange of money, food, products, and services.

# Athenian Economy

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- Based on trade
- Traded with city-states and some foreign lands.



# Athenian Economy

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- Bought and sold goods at huge market places called the agora.



# Athenian Economy

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- Developed their own coins for trade.
- One side of their coins had an image of the goddess Athena.



# Education in Athens

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- Athenians believed in creating good citizens
- Sharp mind and healthy body
- Physical training and book learning
- At 18, men began military training.



# Education in Athens for Girls

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- Most girls did not learn to read and write
- Taught to cook, clean, spin thread, and weave cloth.
- Girls married at age 15.



# Women in Athens

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- Few rights
- Could not inherit or own property
- Could not pick their husband
- A few women had jobs
- Most women managed the home and children



# Slaves in Athens

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- Many slaves in Athens
- Most people owned slaves
- Slaves performed many jobs
- The unluckiest slaves were worked in the silver mines





# Spartan Government

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- Sparta was an oligarchy.
- Council of elders made important decisions.
- Assembly



# Spartan Economy

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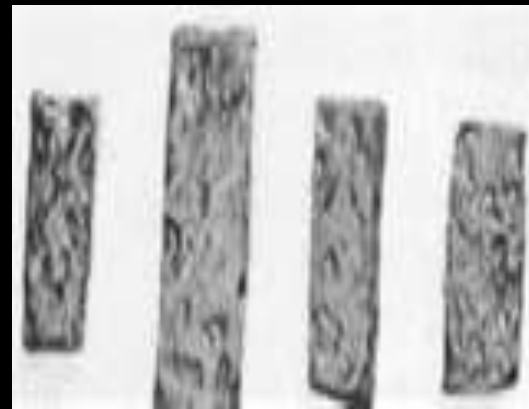
- Relied on farming and fighting.
- Turned their conquered neighbors into slaves
- Non-citizens served in their army and made necessary items for soldiers.
- They also traded.



# Spartan Economy

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- In general, discouraged trade.
- Feared contact with other would lead to new ideas and weaken
- Sparta did not have coins, they used heavy iron bars.



# Education in Sparta

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- Purpose of education to produce men and women who could protect the city.
- Spartans valued strength.

# Education in Sparta

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- From age 7 boys were trained to fight
- Boys and girls received military training.
- Spartan boys lived and trained away from their family.



# Spartan boys

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- Were taught to suffer without complaining.
- Marched without shoes.
- Were not fed well.
- Encouraged to steal food.
- Beaten for being good or bad.

# Women in Sparta

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- Simple life
- Plain clothing
- Strong and healthy
- Ready to fight
- Look after husband's property
- Guard against invaders



A bronze statue of a Spartan girl running in the foot-race of Heraea (British Museum)

# Spartan Women Rights

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- Free to speak with husband's friends
- Could own and control property
- Marry another man if first husband was away too long



# Slaves in Sparta

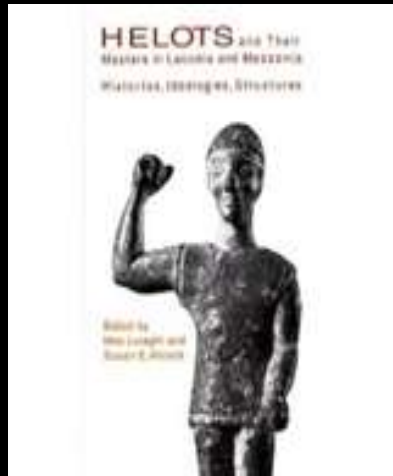
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- Helots were Spartan slaves who had been conquered.
- Spartans treated their slaves harshly.
- The government would declare war and kill the helots.

# Spartan Slave Rights

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- Marry who they wanted.
- Pass on name to their children.
- Sell any extra crops.
- Saved enough money they could buy their freedom.

The End

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