4-2 Notes

* Displeasure with the nobles enabled tyrants—people who take power by force and rule with total authority-- to rule in Greece. The citizens wanted to have a say in the government. Two types of governments developed: (1) oligarchy – a few people hold power (2) democracy – ALL citizens share in running the government.
* Sparta – focused on military and used it to control its citizens; had an oligarchy government
* Rather than colonize, Sparta conquered people to have more land and enslaved the people
* The enslaved people were called helots; Spartans forced them to work.
* Spartan soldiers – boys at age 7 were sent to barracks to live and train; at age 20 men entered the regular army; at age 30 they returned home and served in the army until they were 60.
* At age 60, Spartan men became members of the council of elders. These elders worked with five rulers called ephors—people who enforced laws and managed taxes. Ephors answered to two Spartan kings.
* Spartan women trained running, wrestling, and javelin throwing.
* Athens was a democracy.
* The Athenian assembly appointed generals who carried out the laws.
* Athens – developed a well-rounded individual – boys were taught different subjects at school (reading, writing, math, sports and music).
* The Greek alphabet was based on the Phoenician alphabet
* Athenian soldiers held an oath in which they promised to protect the constitution.
* Solon – a wealthy Athenian noble who helped the citizens of Athens by: canceled the farmers’ debts, freed the slaves and let ALL male citizens have a say in the assembly.
* Peisistratus – a tyrant who won the support of the poor by dividing large estates among landless farmers.
* Cleisthenes – an important leader who reorganized the assembly (all citizens) to play the central role in governing. He was credited with making Athens a DEMOCRACY.