

Social Review

Questions

Chapter 3

Chapter 3 Democracy in Ancient Athens

Key Vocabulary

Ancient

City state

Tyrants

Citizens

Metics

Slaves

Epic

Primary sources

Pillars of Athenian democracy

Assembly

Direct Democracy

Decree

Tribe

Lottery

Agenda

Magistrate

Defendant

Plaintiff

Socrates

Pericles

Focus Questions

What is a city state?

Mapping skills:

What is the title of a map?

What is the compass rose

What is a legend?

What is a scale?

How do you estimate the distance between two points on a map?

What is a political map?

What is an historical map?

What is a physical map?

What are the three classes of citizens in ancient Athens?

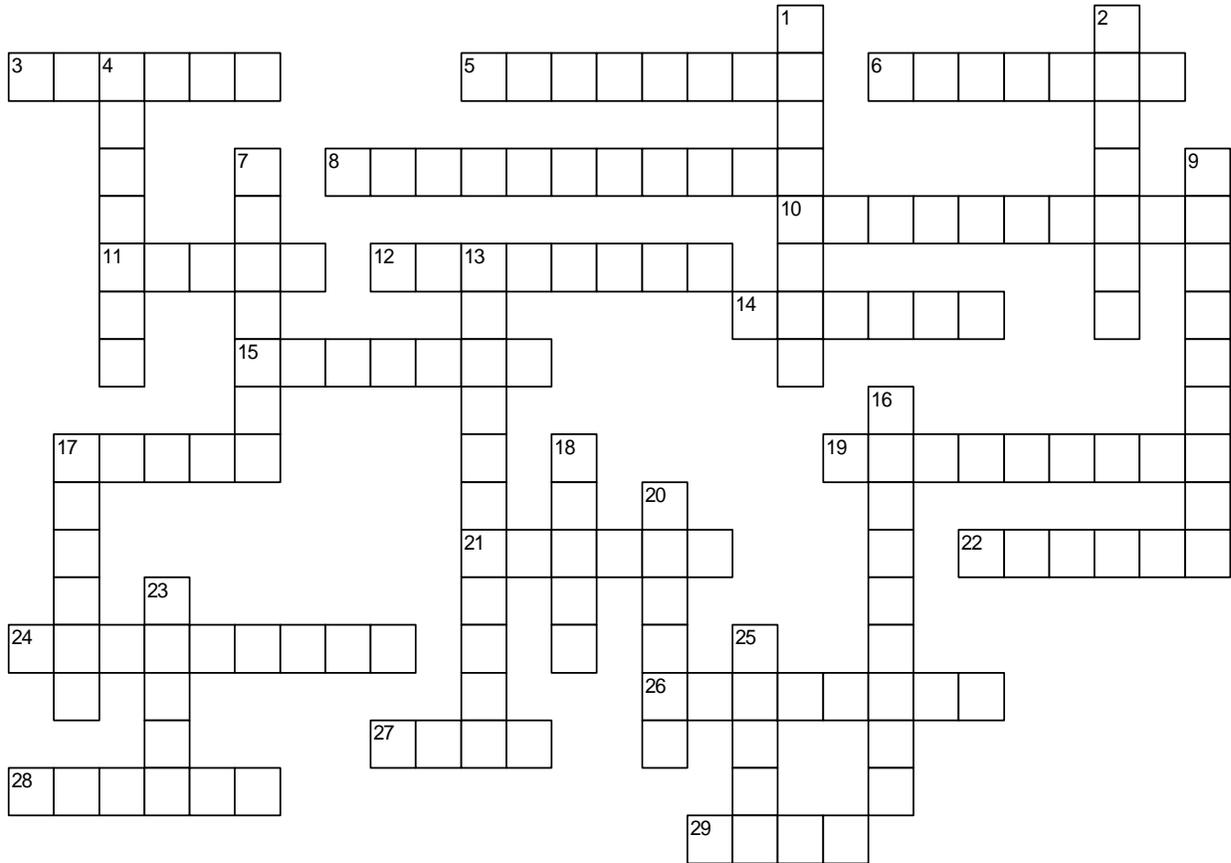
What ideas of fairness, equity and rights were part of Athenian democracy? (6 points)

How were citizens in Athens involved in decision making?

What is the difference between direct democracy and representative democracy?

Democracy in Ancient Athens pg. 54-75

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____



Across

- 3 people who spoke at the Assembly who had influence
and power
- 5 people born in Athens
- 6 the act of drawing randomly drawing names to pick
council members
- 8 this shows north, south, east & west on a map (2 wds)
- 10 officers of the court pick by in a lottery
- 11 once a year the members of the Assembly could vote to
do this to a person
- 12 an important thinker of ancient Athens
- 14 people owned by other people
- 15 rich and powerful rulers who insisted that everyone
obeyed them
- 17 an ancient word meaning people
- 19 an ancient water clock used to time how long a person
could speak
- 21 the citizens of Athens were divided into 10 of these
- 22 a type of democracy where people vote on each
decision made.
- 24 this is represented by a woman holding a crown
- 26 an ancient inscription called, "Democracy _____
Demos"

27 a piece of pottery decorated with images about ancient
Athens

28 the location of the first democracy

29 the large area where the assembly met

Down

- 1 the _____ gathered many times each year to make
decisions about war, religion & taxes
- 2 these are sources of information about the past that were
created by the people living at the time
- 4 a word that means very old
- 7 the man who argued that Socrates should be sentenced
to death
- 9 the person who was accused of committing a crime
- 13 ancient cities that had their own rules and government
(2 wds)
- 16 the person who accuses or complains about another
person to the courts
- 17 a decision made by the people in charge
- 18 poems that tells stories about the heroes of the past
- 20 people born outside Athens who were not allowed to
own land
- 23 this was the name for the Council of 500

Social Studies 6: Chapter 3 Democracy in Ancient Athens

1. This social class was very important in how democracy in Athens operated because they were responsible for much of the household work and heavy labor for Athens families:
 - A) Slaves.
 - B) Citizens.
 - C) Metics.
 - D) Women.
2. Which Canadian activity is borrowed directly from ancient Greek civilization?
 - A) Eating a hamburger.
 - B) Going to karate practice.
 - C) Using a car as means of transportation
 - D) Voting in a municipal election
3. Which of the following is the most significant difference between ancient Greek democracy and modern Canadian democracy?
 - A) In ancient Greece, the government was elected by the people.
 - B) In Canada, the political party that receives the majority of the votes wins the right to govern.
 - C) In ancient Greece, political decisions were based on discussion and consensus.
 - D) In ancient Greece, women did not have the right to vote.
4. A magistrate was a:
 - A) citizen chosen through a lottery to serve a one year term to hear and decide the outcome of disputes brought to The Court for resolution.
 - B) citizen elected to serve in a role like that of a judge in the Canadian legal system.
 - C) member of the Magistrate tribe of Athens which ran The Court.
 - D) leader of the Athens government.

These are the accomplishments of Acacius of Athens:

- Attends The Assembly every other week.
- Served on the Council of 500 and was named the leader of the Council of 500 for one day about 6 years ago.
- Has served on 8 juries.
- Served as a magistrate last year.

5. Which of the following things about Acacius is **not** necessarily true:

- A) Acacius is a man and most likely over the age of 20.
- B) Acacius is a citizen of Athens.
- C) Acacius is very wealthy and has the support and respect of many other Athenians.
- D) Acacius served in the military of Athens.

Carrie is talking to Edmund about the democratic government of the city-state of ancient Athens:

"I sure think it is cool how the Council of 500 was structured! Not only were members of the Council of 500 chosen by a lottery so every citizen had an equal chance of being picked, but the way the Council of 500 was structured really made sure that the ideas and needs of all citizens were represented!"

6. Edmund realizes that Carrie is talking about the fact that the Council of 500 has:

- A) equal numbers of men, women, upper class and lower class people on it.
- B) 50 members from each of the 10 tribes of Athens.
- C) an elected member from each of the 500 areas (constituencies) of Athens.
- D) all adult male citizens of Athens which number approximately 500 people.

7. The political system of the ancient city-state of Athens allowed:
- A) all residents of Athens to choose citizens to represent them and their needs in the government and to make decisions on their behalf.
 - B) eligible citizens a direct involvement in government decisions.
 - C) the educated and wealthy to govern Athens on behalf of those considered to be less wise and successful.
 - D) all the people of Athens a direct role in the decision making process.
8. The people of ancient Sparta and ancient Athens had many differences in lifestyle and political structure due to differences in:
- A) language
 - B) climate
 - C) values
 - D) vegetation

Athens was one of many large city-states that existed in ancient Greece. Athens was different than the other Greek city-states because Athens developed a different style of political system called _____. Whereas governments in other city-states were considered _____

9. Which words would fit best in the blanks?
- A) Republic; monarchies.
 - B) Democracy; Tyrannies.
 - C) Dictatorship; free market cities.
 - D) Direct democracy; representative governments.
10. Participation in meetings of The Assembly in the ancient democratic city-state of Athens can best be described as:
- A) Completely voluntary.
 - B) Restricted to those elected by the citizens of Athens to represent their needs.
 - C) A privilege for the wealthy nobility.
 - D) A responsibility of Athens citizens.

11. In which place in the city-state of Athens would could citizens bring up private concerns or gather to democratically make decisions on matters like religion, war, treaties or taxes?

- A) The Court.
- B) The Assembly.
- C) The Council of 500.
- D) The Bouleuterion.

12. Democracy was developed in the city-state of Athens and was based on the idea that:

- A) all people should be free and in charge of their own destiny.
- B) smaller governments are more effective and so a few people should be elected to represent the needs of society and make decisions on their behalf.
- C) the only fair style of government would be one where citizens could rule themselves.
- D) Athens should be the seat of government for Greece and make decisions for Greece from this sophisticated city-state.

13. One of the roles of the Council of 500 in the democratic government of the city-state of Athens was to:

- A) set fines or punishments for criminal offenders.
- B) elect people to serve in The Assembly.
- C) act as a pool of potential jurors.
- D) plan the agenda for meetings of The Assembly.

14. The status of a resident of the city-state of Athens depended the most on:

- A) How much money you or your family had.
- B) The social class you were born into.
- C) The position your family held in the government of Athens.
- D) How much land you or your family owned.

15. The class at the top of the social structure in ancient Athens can best be described as:

- A) Metics.
- B) Citizens.
- C) Wealthy nobility.
- D) Soldiers and members of the military.

Near the center of Athens, a group of 720 men gather. All these adult men have been selected and summoned to gather here at this spot just this morning.

16. The men described in the paragraph above have most likely been selected to:

- A) act as magistrates today.
- B) serve on a jury.
- C) attend The Assembly today to vote on an important issue.
- D) become a member of the Council of 500.

17. The social structure of the ancient city-state of Athens is often described as having 'no social mobility.' This meant that:

- A) People were not allowed to enter or leave Athens without permission from the government.
- B) Citizens could move from one social class to another, but did not have to move into a different area of Athens.
- C) People could not move from one social class to another.
- D) Social class or status was not an important part of life in Athens since it was a democracy and as a democracy all people were given a voice and seen as equals.

18. One reason why the citizens of the city-state of Athens who were women did not participate in the government was because:

- A) They were not interested in politics.
- B) Their role in society was to run the home.
- C) They all belonged to the metic class who did not choose to participate in political service or discussions.
- D) Participation in the government was seen as work and female citizens never worked as it was considered unladylike.

- Diodotus is a 22 year old man born in the city-state of Sparta who lives in Athens and makes his living as a merchant selling goods at the Agora.
- Kyros is a 36 year old man born of an old Athens family who completed his military service at the age of 17 and has spent the rest of his years raising goats in the hillsides surrounding Athens.
- Solon is an 18 year old man, born in Athens to parents also born and raised in Athens. As a prized soldier in the Athens army, Solon has received much praise for his bravery and will likely be made a leader in the army before his military service is completed next year.
- Thales is a talented artist who makes his living designing sculpture and creating paintings for wealthy Athenians. At only 24 years of age, his art has made him very wealthy and well respected in Athens, the place of his birth and that of many generations before him. This acceptance by Athenians has overcome the fact that he was born with a club foot and was unable to prove his bravery through military service.

19. Which of the men described above would be considered to be a citizens of the ancient city-state of Athens, and would also be allowed to participate in the democratic decision making process?

- A) Diodotus.
- B) Kyros.
- C) Solon.
- D) Thales.

20. In 508 - 507 BC, democracy began in ancient Athens. Who was allowed to vote on important matters for the city-state?
- A) children
 - B) slaves
 - C) adult females
 - D) adult males
21. The most important influence Ancient Greek culture has had on our modern western civilization is referred to as
- A) the Olympics
 - B) democracy
 - C) universal education
 - D) column architecture
22. Which of the following statements regarding the juries of The Court of Athens is false?
- A) They were usually quite large.
 - B) Any citizen eligible to attend and vote in The Assembly could also be selected to be a juror.
 - C) Juries were selected using a lottery system to prevent any bias.
 - D) Juries were always created of 'peers,' people who were similar in social standing to those on trial.
23. In the ancient city-states, Athens politics participation in the government could be best described as a:
- A) major focus of adult male citizens.
 - B) major focus of all Athens citizens.
 - C) hobby and privilege of older, successful and wealthy Athens men.
 - D) pass time of Athens wealthy citizens.

Part of the philosophy of the ancient city-state of Athens was that people belonging to the same social class should be treated as equals.

24. This belief resulted in which of the following?

- A) All members of Athens society being treated as equals.
- B) Different rights and treatment for different people depending on their social class.
- C) All people trying to get into the highest social class which held the most privilege.
- D) Each social class being able to make their own decisions and directly self-govern.

25. In ancient Athens, how did council members (the boule) gain their positions?

- A) When their name was drawn by lot.
- B) When they were elected by the citizenry.
- C) If their fathers before them had been council members.
- D) When they had a large enough army to take the position by force.

26. In Ancient Greece, slavery was important to the

- A) democratic process
- B) class system
- C) military power
- D) creation of the Olympics

In addition to using a lottery style system to select eligible citizens to sit on juries, be members of the Council of 500 or serve as magistrates, the political system of the ancient city-state of Athens also allowed the people of Athens an opportunity to protect their rights.

27. The rights of residents of Athens is being referred to in the paragraph above is the right to:

- A) vote.
- B) equal rights.
- C) bring matters to The Court and eligible citizens to address The Assembly.
- D) free speech

Zoe: "Citizenship and the ability to participate in the government in the ancient city-state of Athens was based on economics – only rich people could buy citizenship and all the privileges and protection it gave them.

Yasmin: "Citizenship and the ability to participate in the government in the ancient city-state of Athens was based on social status – only those influential and well liked members of Athens society were given the title and role of 'citizen.'

Tessa: "Citizenship and the ability to participate in the government in the ancient city-state of Athens was based on military service – only those who completed their services were considered to be citizens and those who showed outstanding ability or strategy were allowed to serve in the government of Athens."

Sarah: "Citizenship and the ability to participate in the government in the ancient city-state of Athens was based on social status – to be a citizen of Athens you had to be born in to a certain social class. To participate in the government you had to be a member of this social class and satisfy a few other requirements."

28. Which of the speakers above is most accurate about how an Athenian obtained citizenship and their ability to participate in the government of Athens?

- A) Tessa.
- B) Zoe.
- C) Sarah.
- D) Yasmin.

29. Which of the following is **not** one of what many historians call the 'pillars' (parts) of democracy as practiced in the city-state of Athens?

- A) The Parliament.
- B) The Council of 500.
- C) The Court.
- D) The Assembly.

30. Modern Canadian life shows traces of culture from Ancient Greece. The areas most influenced by the Ancient Greeks are visible in

- A) religion and architecture
- B) sports and government
- C) transportation and clothing
- D) food and education

31. The people of the ancient city-state of Athens who were considered to be 'citizens' could also be accurately described as:

- A) A class within Athens society given special rights.
- B) Made up of only male residents of Athens.
- C) One of the 10 tribes of Athens who had the responsibility of running the government of Athens.
- D) The wealthy or noble class; people with enough money to be able to hire slaves to run their homes and therefore have free time to attend The Assembly.

32. Which of the following statements about the Athens Council of 500 is most accurate?

- A) The decisions made by the Council of 500 had to be approved by The Assembly in order to become law.
- B) The Council of 500 was the highest level of democracy in Athens and all its rulings were final.
- C) Members of the Council of 500 were elected by members of The Assembly.
- D) Membership in the Council of 500 was a permanent, life-long position.

Isocrates is a merchant who travels a lot to other city-states. In Olympia he meets Nikon who is very interested in how the democratic political system of Athens works. Nikon can't believe that all the citizens of Athens can really make their own decisions and that all citizens are considered equals. 'Surely some men are held in higher esteem and more favoured,' Nikon says, 'and use this power and favor to ensure that their needs and those of their friends and family come before those of others.' Isocrates tells Nikon that this cannot occur because anytime a group of citizens needs to be selected to serve on a jury, as a magistrate or on the Council of 500 they are selected in a way that makes sure there is no bias or favoritism.

33. The method Isocrates is referring to is called a(n):

- A) lottery system.
- B) election.
- C) ostrakon.
- D) nomination.

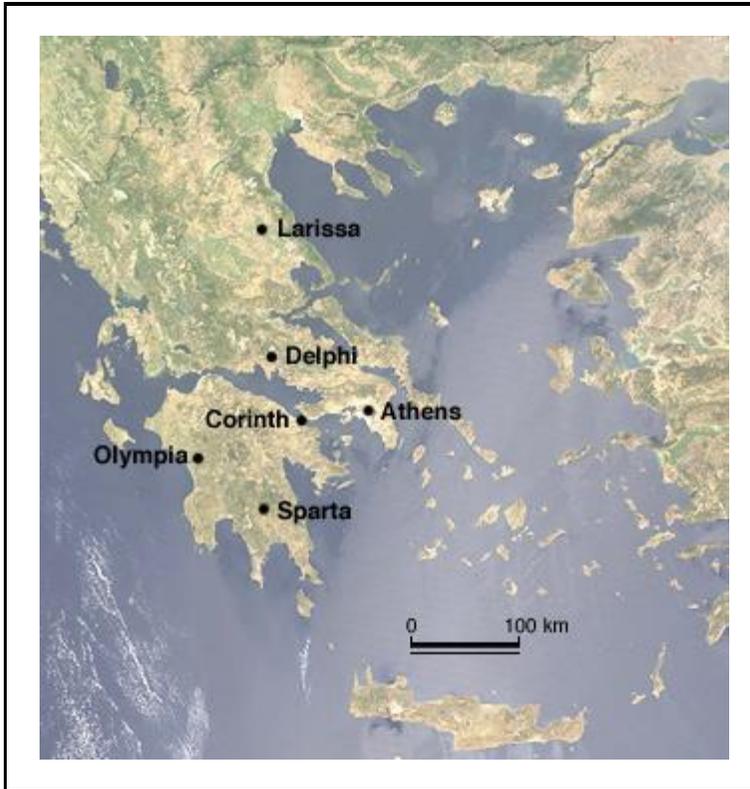
Part of the philosophy of the ancient city-state of Athens was that people belonging to the same social class should be treated as equals.

34. This belief resulted in which of the following?

- A) All members of Athens society being treated as equals.
- B) Different rights and treatment for different people depending on their social class.
- C) All people trying to get into the highest social class which held the most privilege.
- D) Each social class being able to make their own decisions and directly self-govern.

35. The idea that each eligible citizen had the right to voice their ideas and opinions and cast a vote in The Assembly in the ancient city-state of Athens shows that all citizens of Athens were considered to be:

- A) Democratic.
- B) Allies.
- C) Equal.
- D) Diplomatic.



36. The ancient city-states of Greece developed different lifestyles and political structures due to different:

- A) climates in the different city-states.
- B) resources available in the different city-states.
- C) between and relative separation of the different city-states.
- D) ethnic background of the different city-states.

In ancient Athens, boy children were separated from girl children and women in the house when they reached the age of seven and given a life that involved more contact with the outside world. Boy children were also educated and taught to play sports.

37. The choice to raise boy and girl children differently and to educate boys was done mainly to:

- A) Allow them to attract wealthy wives.
- B) Allow them to learn a trade at which they will work to support their families in the future.
- C) Teach them household skills like spinning, weaving and childcare – things they would need to know as adult members of society.
- D) Prepare them for their future role in society participating in the government.

38. Athens was able to independently develop a democratic system of government at a time when many other cities of ancient Greece could not because Athens:

- A) was not part of ancient Greece.
- B) won its independence from Greece and the right to self-govern in the Greco-Athenian War.
- C) was such a remote place that the ruling monarchs and then tyrants of other Greek city-states were unable to successfully capture, control and govern Athens.
- D) was an independent community with its own government, laws and army.

39. The political system of the ancient city-state of Athens allowed:

- A) all residents of Athens to choose citizens to represent them and their needs in the government and to make decisions on their behalf.
- B) eligible citizens a direct involvement in government decisions.
- C) the educated and wealthy to govern Athens on behalf of those considered to be less wise and successful.
- D) all the people of Athens a direct role in the decision making process.

40. Who created many tools and instruments we can study today to teach us about Greek civilization?

- A) Historians
- B) Farmers
- C) Slaves
- D) Artisans

41. In Ancient Greek civilization, all the following had an effect on how an individual's needs were met **except**

- A) the organization of slaves into the class structure
- B) the Canadian democratic process
- C) the Mediterranean climate and vegetation
- D) the belief that Zeus ruled all the gods on Mount Olympus

42. The Olympic games most likely developed as a result of which ancient Greek value?

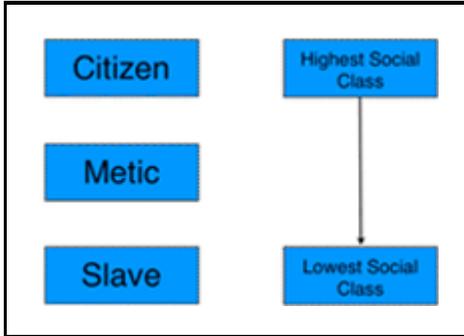
- A) The importance of a strong, healthy body.
- B) The importance of human equality.
- C) The importance of worshipping the gods and goddesses.
- D) The importance of investigation and observation.

43. Which form of political system originated in ancient Greece?

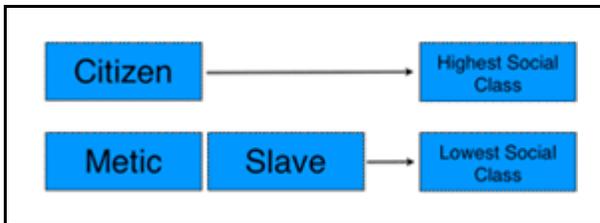
- A) Monarchy
- B) Aristocracy
- C) Democracy
- D) Dynasty

44. During the period that Athens was governed as a direct democracy, the social structure of Athens is best shown by which of the diagrams?

A)



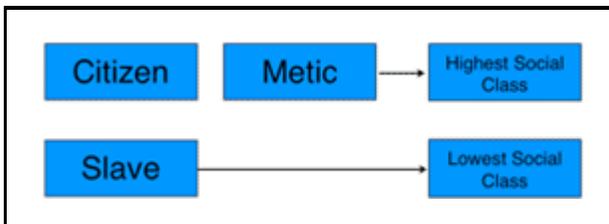
B)



C)



D)



In the ancient city-state of Athens, not all people were considered to be equals. Not all residents of Athens or even all those born in Athens were considered to be citizens. Only those who met the requirements of citizenship were allowed to play a role in the government and decision making process in Athens.

45. One of the most important assumptions in the democratic political system of Athens was that:

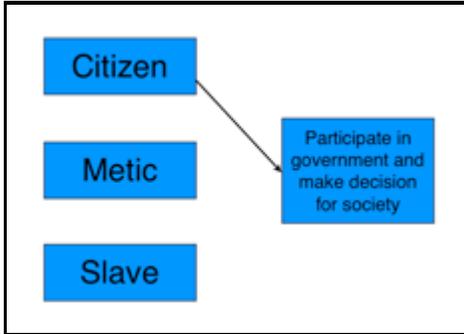
- A) The wealthy nobility should make decisions for all other people in Athens.
- B) All residents of Athens should have a voice in the decision making process.
- C) Citizens should be allowed to choose who represents them in the government of Athens.
- D) All members of a social class had equal rights.

46. The ancient city state of Athens is recognized as the :

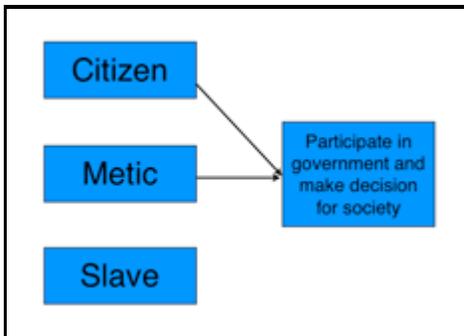
- A) birthplace of democratic style government.
- B) capital of ancient Rome.
- C) first recorded appearance of a socialist state.
- D) 'Realm of Kings.'

47. Which diagram is most accurate in schematically showing which groups of Athens society played a role in participating in the government and making decisions for society?

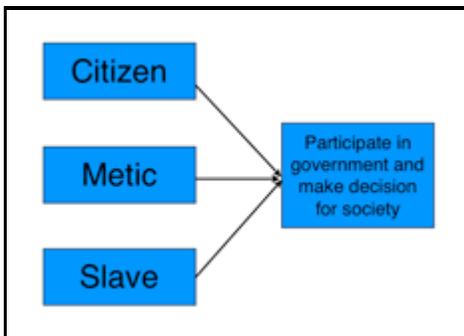
A)



B)



C)



48. The name of the institution which served as the full time government of Athens was called the:

- A) Council of 500.
- B) Court.
- C) Assembly.
- D) Pnyx.

Pallas lives in Athens in the year 250 BCE. Most of Pallas' time is spent outside shopping, playing sports, meeting and debating with friends and contemporaries or entertaining.

49. Given the description above, Pallas is most likely to be a:

- A) wealthy woman from Athens.
- B) child living in Athens.
- C) man from Athens who was most likely considered to be a citizen of Athens.
- D) slave owned by a family in Athens.

Fact Sheet

- positions are chosen through a lottery system.
- each citizen can only serve two times.
- each tribe was able to be in charge for one tenth of the year.
- a small number of members are on duty at all times to deal with emergencies.

50. Nigel found the fact sheet shown above on the floor by his desk while doing research on democracy in Athens in his Social Studies class. After reading the fact sheet, he knows he should return it to the group in his class who is studying the:

- A) Assembly.
- B) Social Structure of the City-State of Ancient Athens.
- C) Council of 500.
- D) Citizens of Athens.

In the ancient city-state of Athens participating in and practicing democracy was seen as a serious responsibility and the lives of adult male citizens of Athens was focused on serving and participating in the government and the democratic decision making process.

51. Which of the following gives one reason why democracy in the ancient city-state of Athens had a higher level of participation than there is in Canada today?

- A) Canadians have less pressing and serious issues than Athenians did, so we don't need to be so involved in our government.
- B) Canadians have more free time and enjoy a wider variety of hobbies than the Athenians did, so politics is not as popular a hobby as it was in ancient Athens.
- C) The social structure of the city-state of Athens better supported participation in the government.
- D) Athenians had a much smaller population than Canada does today, so in order to have any kind of government at all, nearly all the residents of Athens needed to participate to get all the government work done.

Consider the following statements:

1. In the city-state of Athens, all members of society were seen as equals.
2. In the city-state of Athens, all members of a social class were seen as having equal rights.
3. In the city-state of Athens, the rights of some members of society were placed above those of others.

52. Which of the statements from above are false?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3

53. Which activity, commonly practiced in ancient Greece, is considered unacceptable in Canadian society?

- A) Conducting surgery on sick people.
- B) Voting in important elections.
- C) Keeping a skilled army to defend the nation.
- D) Buying and selling people as slaves.

In addition to using a lottery style system to select eligible citizens to sit on juries, be members of the Council of 500 or serve as magistrates, the political system of the ancient city-state of Athens also allowed the people of Athens an opportunity to protect their rights.

54. The rights of residents of Athens is being referred to in the paragraph above is the right to:

- A) vote.
- B) equal rights.
- C) bring matters to The Court and eligible citizens to address The Assembly.
- D) free speech

55. What is the most accurate statement about marriage in ancient Athens?

- A) It was common for a married husband and wife to spend most of their time together.
- B) Most husbands and wives had different social circles and lived largely separate lives.
- C) Most husbands considered their homes to be very important, and spent most of their time there.
- D) Most couples married when they were both in their twenties or early thirties.