

# GREECE AND ROME: THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY

MR. BHATT

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## QUICK WRITE 9/5

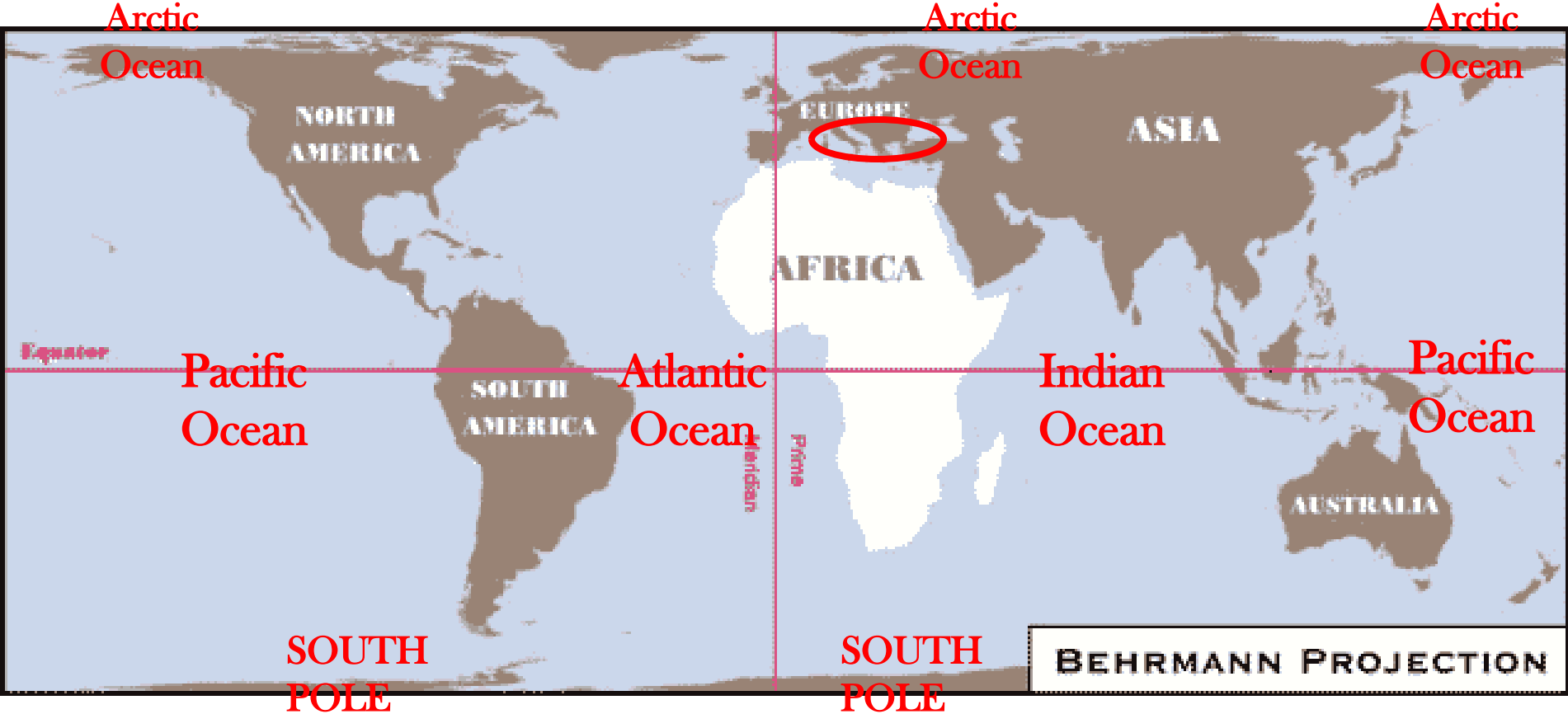
Essential Question:

“Was ancient Athens truly Democratic?”

4 sentences

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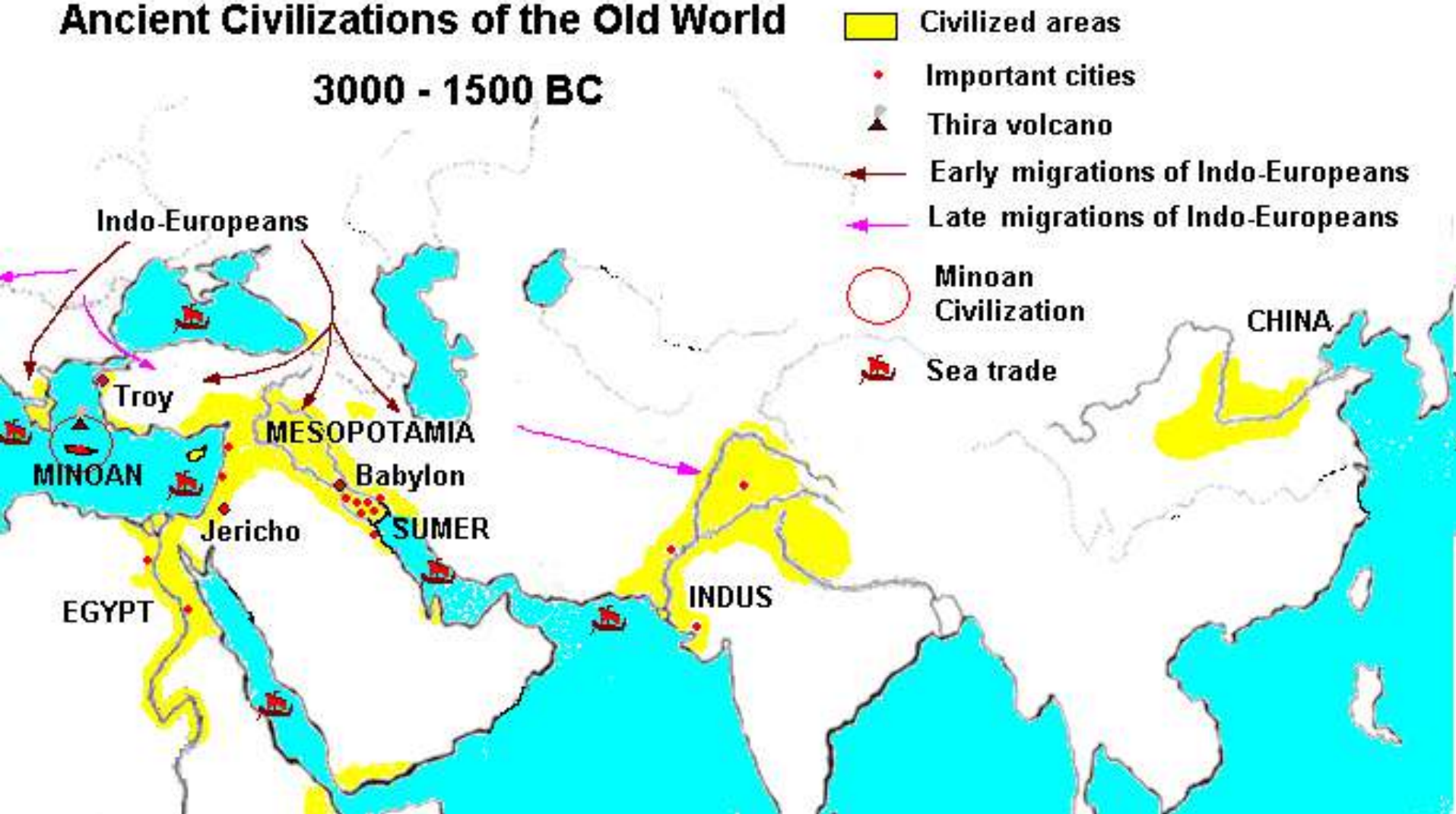
# The World



# RIVER-VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

## Ancient Civilizations of the Old World

3000 - 1500 BC



# LEARNING TARGETS for the lecture

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- 1) Through Simulation, learn what is necessary in forming a new society
- 2) Students learn about Greek Polis
- 3) Students learn about civic duty in Athens and Sparta
- 4) Understand Roman rule of law and Pax Romana
- 5) Understand Aristotle's 4 types of Government
- 6) Become familiar Christianity's rise and values
- 7) Students will be able to compare Greco Roman/Christian Values

# GREEK CITY STATE:POLIS

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Athens and Sparta the two most prominent polis

Greeks formed the basis of western civilization

Greeks invented the idea of democracy



**How does the past influence the present?**

***Democracy is from the Greek words “demos” meaning people and “kratos” meaning rule or authority***

**Government - a political system for exercising authority.**

**Democracy - a government *BY* the people.**

# WHAT DID THE GREEKS VALUE?

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The Greeks placed an enormous value on individual achievement in war, sports, politics and the arts.

The highest honor for a Greek is to be able to advance their own Polis (City State)

Olympics – Held in Greece to honor Athletes.



## SPARTA – MILITARY CITY STATE



Boys taken from their mothers at a young age to train in the barracks.

About 8,000 Spartan citizens ruled over 100,000 slaves

**OLIGARCHY**-Rule by the few

# ATHENS

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The people came to power with Cleisthenes

He wanted to break up the power of the nobles.

His laws allowed all citizens to submit laws for debate and passage.

He also created the Council of Five Hundred which counseled the assembly.

Democracy released unheard of potentials in its citizens and ushered in an age of achievement and prosperity.









# Golden Age of Greece under Pericles



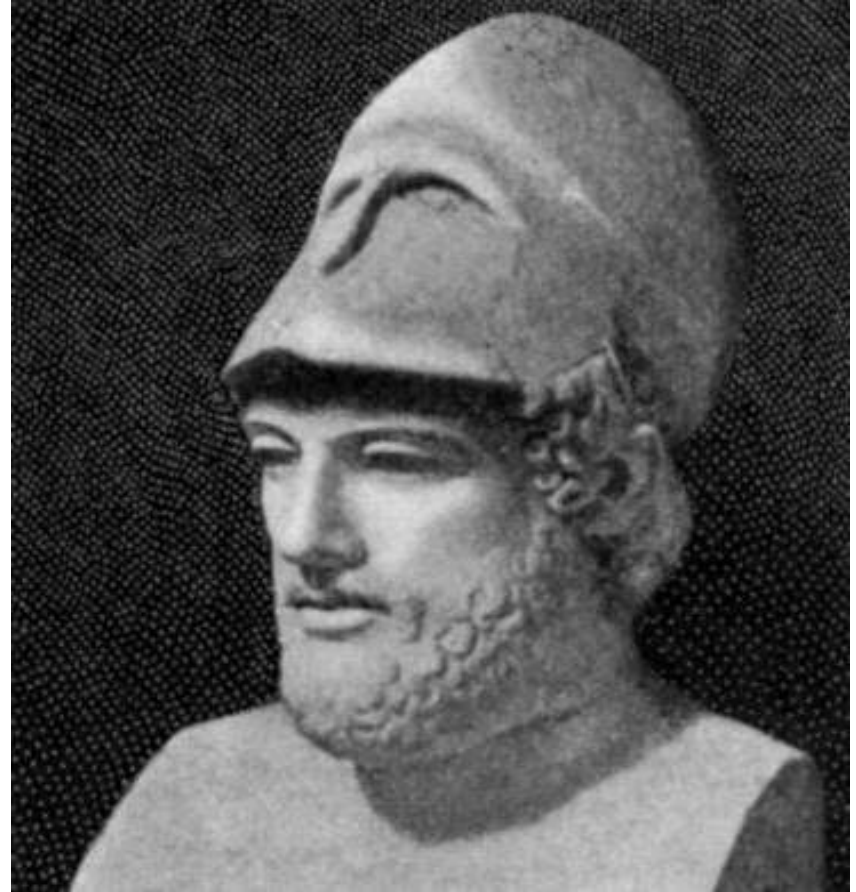
# GOLDEN AGE OF GREECE

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Before Democracy Athens was ruled by Tyrants-A ruler who took power or ruled by force

Direct democracy – People can vote directly on the laws

Under Pericles, Athens became the leading center of art, philosophy and science.



# Turn to a Partner

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Pericles- “We do not say that a man who takes no interest in politics minds his own business, we say he has no business here at all”

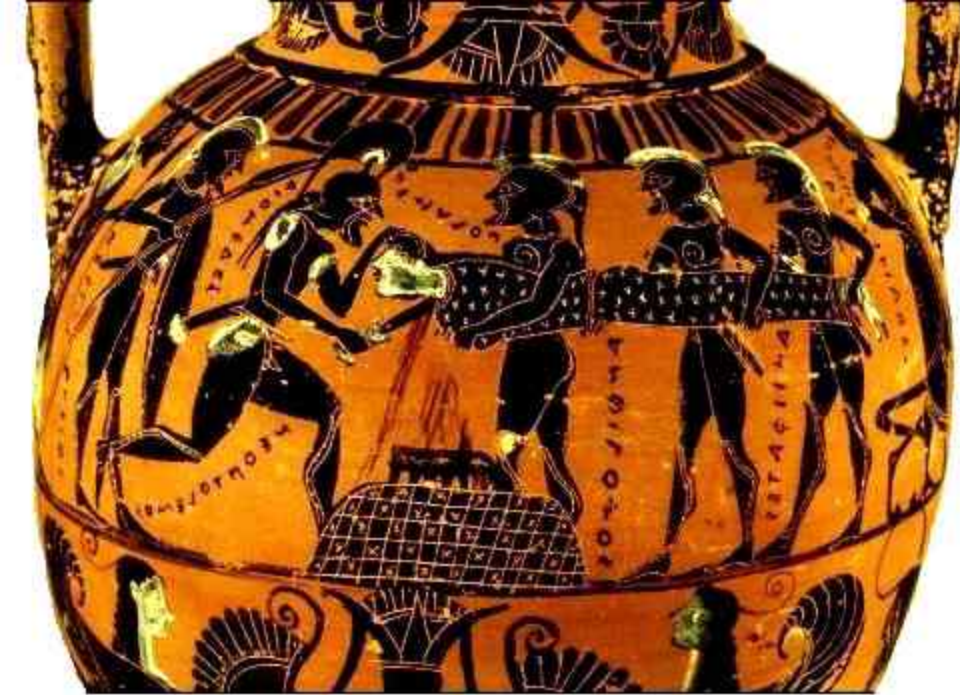
What does this mean and do you agree?

# FROM TYRANNY TO DEMOCRACY

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If you were able to vote for the government, do you think you would be more or less likely to help out your community and support your leaders?





# The Golden Age of Greece





**Athens, Greece – The Parthenon**  
**Atop the Acropolis**





## **Greek Philosophers (Thinkers)**

They did not rely on superstition or tradition but used reason and intelligence (logic) to discover predictable patterns they called **natural laws**.

# PHILOSOPHY

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Philosophy – An organized system of thought

In Greek philosophy means “love of wisdom”

# Turn to a partner and discuss

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“I am the wisest man alive for I know one thing,  
and that is that I know nothing”

-Socrates

What does Socrates mean and do you agree?

# SOCRATES

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Most famous philosopher of all time

Invented the Socratic Method: Knowledge is present in each individual and careful questioning can draw this out.

Encouraged free debate, questioning of the gods. Sentenced to death by the government.

# SOCRATIC METHOD

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Concept: Students need to go to college:

Would you rather be thought of as smart and educated, or uneducated?

Would you rather make more money or less money?

# PLATO

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Wrote the Republic-Considered the greatest philosopher in Western Civilization

Men and women equal opportunities

There should be 3 groups in society.

- 1) An upper class of Philosopher Kings
- 2) Warriors who protect society
- 3) Everyone else

# ARISTOTLE – 3 Types of good government

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Monarchy – Rule by a king or Tyrant

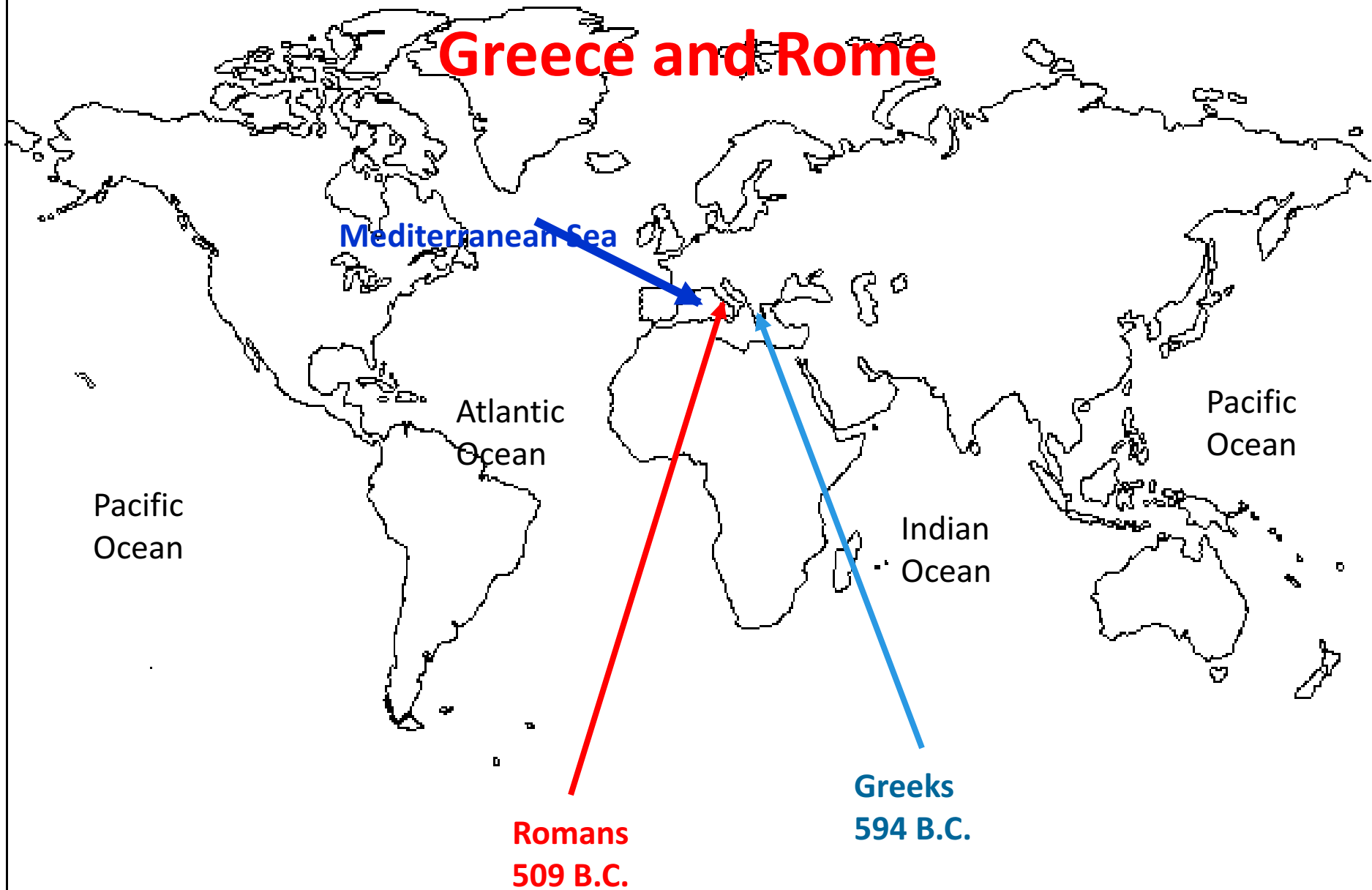
Aristocracy – Rule by the rich and the few

Constitutional government-  
People subject to a written  
down government  
establishing law and order





# Rise of Democratic Ideas In Greece and Rome



# The Roman Republic

Roman aristocrats overthrew the harsh king & set up a republic

Republic-A government where the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens have the right to vote

The Romans were the first to give us Representative Democracy with their senators.



# The Roman Senate



**ATHENIAN  
DEMOCRACY**



**Roman Senate**



**Roman Forum**





THE ROMAN EMPIRE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BLACK SEA

CASPIAN SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

BRITANNIA

GAUL

SPAIN

CORSICA

SARDINIA

SICILY

ACHAIA

ASIA MINOR

AFRICA

EGYPT

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# ROMAN REPUBLIC

Patricians – Roman landowners-only they could hold office

Constant civil wars strained Rome and Patricians owned slaves that took jobs poor Romans could use.

Class conflict-Poor and conquered people were not represented

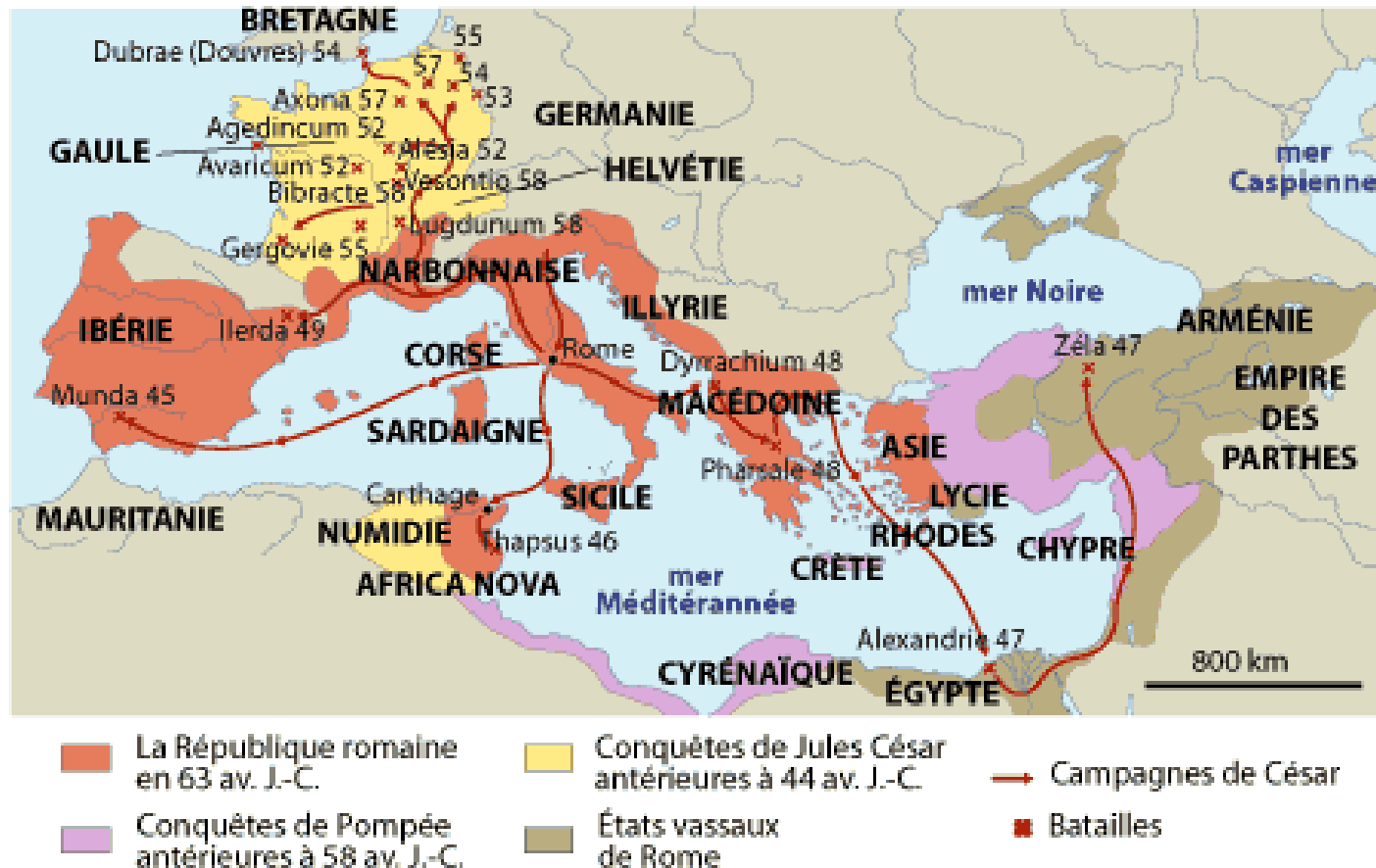


 Rome in 264 B.C.E.



Julius Caesar – A great Roman general who supported expanding citizenship to conquered peoples.

Put an end to the civil wars fought in the Republic



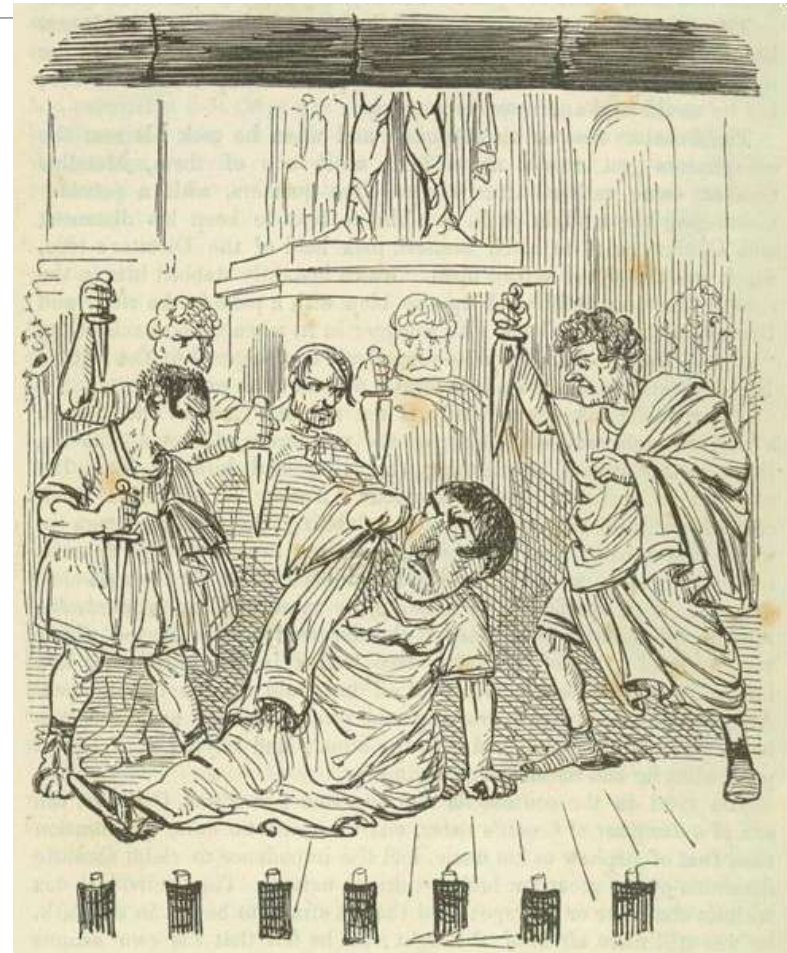


# ROMAN REPUBLIC FALLS

The poor and veterans had little and supported Julius Caesar to advance their interests.

Julius Caesar – Declares himself Dictator for life. Murdered by Senators attempting to save the Republic

AUGUSTUS CAESAR –Seizes power and establishes the greatest empire in the history of the West







**Romans welcoming their emperor**

# Roman Law

- **All citizens had the right to equal treatment under the law.**
- **A person was considered innocent until proven guilty.**
- **The burden of proof rested with the accuser rather than the accused person.**



# Emperor Justinian

# Justinian's Code

even kings were subject to the law.

451 B.C. The Twelve Tablets (the early code):  
officials collected all Roman laws

A.D. 528 Justinian (the new code):

all Roman laws since 451 B.C. be collected  
when completed, consisted of four works

1. *The Code* which contained all the laws
2. The Digest which is a summary of legal opinions
3. The Novellae, laws passed after 534

These established “a government of law, not of men”

## Rise of Democratic Ideas in Greece and Rome

- \*594 B.C. – In Greece, adult males may attend & present laws for debate in the assembly.
- \*509 B.C. – Romans establish a Republic (representative Government).
- \*508 B.C. – In Greece, the assembly reorganized to limit power of the nobles.
- \*461 B.C. – In Greece, direct democracy introduced to Athens.
- \*A.D. 528 – In Rome, **EMPEROR JUSTINIAN** authorized a panel to compile a written legal code for all Roman citizens including rulers.
- \*A.D. 533 – Justinian's Code of Laws (written legal code) completed



# Summary: Rise of Democratic Ideas

- Greece/Rome:
- democracy (direct & representative (indirect))
- natural laws of the universe (logic, reason, intelligence)
- limit power of nobles
- written code of laws
- separation of power (3 branches of government)