

Name _____

Athens	Universal of Culture	Sparta
<p>An emphasis on trade from all over the Mediterranean region brought wealth to the city and the upper class of Athenians with great diversity of material goods</p> <p>Use of navy to protect trade</p> <p>Liked "stuff" (materialistic)</p> <p>Athens' public architecture focused on beauty and opulence ("demonstrating wealth")</p> <p>Wealthier Athenians enjoyed luxuries and foods from all over the empire. Wealthy Athenian homes were quite nice with an inner courtyard</p>	<p><u>Material goods</u></p>	<p>Sparta had a 'spartan' approach to life (austere: lacking in luxury and comfort)</p> <p>'Spartan' (simple) lifestyle</p> <p>Architecture was plain</p> <p>Not much use for "things"</p> <p>Trained to dislike luxuries and fancy foods</p> <p>Simple, plain foods such as "Spartan Broth" (pork, animal blood, salt, and vinegar)</p> <p>Little interest in material goods except those related to military</p>
<p>Athens developed many great forms of the arts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sculpture, art (painting), literature, poetry, music theater (drama, tragedy, comedy), dance <p>sports (Olympics)</p> <p>Knucklebones (women)</p> <p>Symposiums (discussion "parties")</p>	<p><u>Arts, Play, & Recreation</u></p>	<p>Athletic events (participated in the Olympics)</p> <p>The arts were not important to Spartans</p> <p>Recreation centered around proving strength and military ability</p>
<p>Greek</p> <p>Literature: myths, epic poems, fables, drama, poetry</p> <p>Symposiums (discussions)</p>	<p><u>Language & Non-verbal Comm</u></p>	<p>Greek</p>
<p>3 social groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens (further divided into 4 levels based on income; foreigners, women, children, slaves not citizens) Foreigners Slaves 1/3 of population, could 	<p><u>Social Organization</u></p>	<p>3 classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens (men only) Free, non-citizens Slaves (helots, more than half of Spartan population) <p>Less emphasis on family;</p>

<p>buy freedom</p> <p>Emphasis on family: families lived together</p> <p>Women were expected to be good wives and mothers, keeping the family and society strong</p>		<p>husbands/wives spent much time apart</p> <p>Women were more independent than elsewhere in Ancient Greece</p>
<p>direct democracy</p> <p>courts/juries</p>	<p><u>Social Control</u></p>	<p>Mixed system of gov't: monarchy (2 kings), oligarchy (Council of Elders), democracy (5 elected supervisors, Assembly)</p>
<p>Men to serve in the army "as necessary"</p> <p>Strongest navy in Greece; primarily to protect trade (as well as Athens and its colonies)</p> <p>Courts/juries</p>	<p><u>Conflict & warfare</u></p>	<p>A way of life</p> <p>Everything centered around the military; full-time army</p> <p>All able-bodied males serve in army until age 60</p> <p>Enslaved those who were conquered</p> <p>"Win or don't come back"</p> <p>Most feared/respected army in Greece</p> <p>Needed to control helots or invaders</p>
<p>Trade-based</p> <p>Trade throughout the Mediterranean made Athens one of the wealthiest civilizations in the ancient world during its time</p> <p>Traded olives, wine, pottery, and marble for wheat, papyrus, spices, metals, shipbuilding materials (wood, linen)</p> <p>Strong navy to protect trade</p> <p>Coins - cultural diffusion from Anatolia by 500 BCE</p> <p>Private land, often with wealthy land-owners</p> <p>Wealthiest city-state</p> <p>Seafarers</p>	<p><u>Economic organization</u></p>	<p>Slave-based</p> <p>Used Helots as slaves to do hard labor (farming)</p> <p>Isolationists; did not venture out for economic opportunity</p> <p>Not permitted to own gold, silver, or luxuries</p> <p>Little interest in material goods except for military (so no need to trade)</p>
<p>Purpose: how to be a good citizen</p> <p>Wealthy boys started at age 6-7</p> <p>Studied logic, public speaking, reading, writing, poetry, arithmetic, music; athletic</p>	<p><u>Education</u></p>	<p>Purpose: military strength</p> <p>Boys moved to barracks at age 7</p> <p>Stressed discipline, duty, strength, military skill</p> <p>Little reading or other academics</p>

<p>activities</p> <p>Girls: Did not attend school Learned household duties from mother (a few learned to read & write)</p>		<p>Girls: Educated to be strong and defend themselves (athletic training)</p>
<p>Polytheism - Greek gods Slavery is OK Purpose of education is to prepare for citizenship Desire to dominate in almost every area of human endeavor, including philosophy, politics, mathematics, science, logic, medicine, arts, as well as being the controlling power in the Mediterranean Wealth important Education important Enjoyed travel. Encouraged visitors to Athens. Trading and colonization brought many new ideas, wealth, and material goods from other cultures Depended on trade and colonies. Built a strong navy and army to protect trade interests and from foreign invasion Women expected to be good wives & mothers Women should keep family and society strong Women had less freedom Women couldn't inherit property unless no males Democratic values; participation in gov't is a civic responsibility</p>	<p><u>World view</u></p>	<p>Polytheism - Greek gods Slavery is OK Purpose of education is to prepare for war Militaristic values Valued strength but lived in fear of helot rebellion Independent women Women allowed to own property Women expected to be tough, emotionally & physically Less emphasis on family life, husbands/wives time apart Women had more freedom Women allowed to own property Focus on being victorious in battle: "Win or don't come back" Isolated; distrust of outsiders Not permitted to own gold, silver, or luxuries; had to live a "spartan" lifestyle Weak should be culled out - some babies with deformities were thrown into a pit to die</p>