

Sparta

(LYCURGUS)

Social Classes

Citizens: Males from Sparta only
Helots: captured Laconian people, servants
Non-Laconian peoples tolerated

Lives of Citizens and Families

Weak babies legally killed by exposure
Children are property of the state

AGE 7

Boys are enrolled into 15-member barracks
Education physical and moral
Girls compete in athletics, stay at home

AGE 20

Young men are cadets
Police force against helots
Young women marry

AGE 30

Males gain full citizenship
Farming on state-owned property
Always "on call"
Women may own land (wealthy can)
Mothers respected and have responsibilities

AGE 60

Retire from active military service
Men are tutors
Benefits from state

Political Structure

Oligarchy: 2 kings and a council
Land/assets are state controlled
Head of Peloponnesian League
Land army, agricultural

Athens

(SOLON/CLEISTHENES)

Social Classes

Citizens: All free males in Attica
Slaves: privately owned servants
Many foreigners reside there - trade

Lives of Citizens and Families

Infanticide is illegal, unwanted babies killed
Fathers have absolute authority over children

AGE 7

Boys live with families, visit tutors
Literacy, music, physical ed., morality
Girls stay at home, illiterate

AGE 20

Advance education
Young women marry

AGE 30

Males get full citizenship
Hold political office and own land
Diverse careers
Women have no political rights

AGE 60

Retire to be cared for by their sons
Debate politically

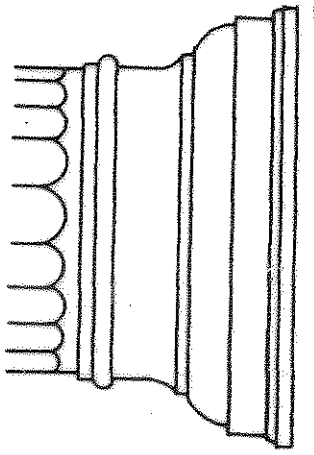
Political Structure

Participatory democracy
Offices by lot
Head of Delian League
Navy, trade economy

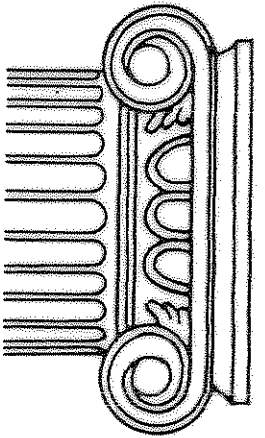
LOUISVILLE: JEFFERSON CO.

ATHENS: ATTICA

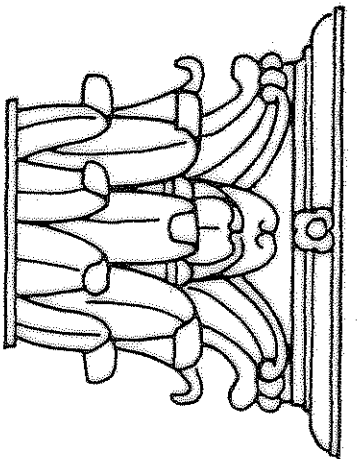
SPARTA: LACONIA



Doric c. 600 BCE onwards
Simple, sturdy columns and capitals.
This style dominated mainland Greece and is the style of the Athenian Parthenon.



Ionic c. 525 BCE onwards
Taller and more slender columns; capitals have a scroll design.
Originated in Ionia and spread to Aegean islands.



Corinthian c. 425 BCE onwards
Capitals carved to represent the leaves of an acanthus plant. Rare in classical Greece; more common in the Hellenistic era (323-27 BCE).

1. GREEK'S GOLDEN AGE -

- (A) PERICLES
· 461 - 10 GENERALS
· CIVIL SERVICE / ARCHITECTURE / ART
- (B) INVENTIONS OF DRAMA
· SOPHOCLES - OEDIPUS / ANTIKONS
- (C) PEROPOLISIAN WAR
· 481 - SPARTA @ ATHENS
· 413 - ATHENS AND DEFEAT IN SICILY
· 404 - LONG WARS TOGETHER DOWN