

Comparing Athens And Sparta Answer Key

Name _____ Date _____

ANCIENT GREECE

COMPARING ATHENS AND SPARTA

Athens and Sparta were the two most powerful city-states in ancient Greece. They were located in different parts of Greece and had very different cultures. By around 400 BCE, Athens and Sparta became bitter enemies and started a war.



Athens built public gathering spaces for their citizens.



Spartans trained both men and women to be strong warriors.

Read each statement. Research whether the statement describes Athens or Sparta. Write "A" for Athens and "S" for Sparta.

- _____ This city-state was landlocked and provided for most essential needs without trade.
- _____ People in this city-state built a public meeting place called the Acropolis on its highest hilltop.
- _____ This city-state was located in the part of Greece known as Peloponnesus.
- _____ This city-state was ruled by a council of 500 members who were democratically elected by select citizens.
- _____ Ares, the Greek god of war, was a particularly fitting patron for this city-state.
- _____ This city-state had a strong navy with many ships.
- _____ This city-state was ruled by two kings and a council of 28 elders.
- _____ In this city-state, citizens were upper class males. Women and poor laborers were excluded.
- _____ In this city-state, five powerful officials, known as ephors, were responsible for the education of children and other important decisions.
- _____ This city-state placed a heavy emphasis on the arts, architecture, and philosophy.
- _____ This city-state was only a few miles from the Aegean Sea and had a thriving trade network.
- _____ This city-state developed a strong military to be able to fight off slave revolts.
- _____ This city-state developed close ties with other city-states across Greece through trade.
- _____ In this city-state, both women and men were expected to do physically challenging jobs.
- _____ Athena, the goddess of wisdom, was identified most closely with this city-state.
- _____ In this city-state, women had minimal rights and responsibilities.
- _____ This city-state began as a group of farmers. As the population grew, they needed more land and began conquering neighbors.
- _____ If you broke the law in this city-state, you could be ostracized. This meant you were forced to leave for 10 years.
- _____ In this city-state, a group of enslaved people known as Helots outnumbered free citizens.
- _____ This city-state was famous for its festival honoring Dionysus, the god of wine and drinking.

Comparing Athens and Sparta: Answer Key

The ancient Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta are often portrayed as contrasting examples of political systems, cultures, and lifestyles. This article delves into a comprehensive comparison of these two prominent city-states, highlighting their unique characteristics, values, and historical significance. By examining aspects such as government, education, military, economy, and social structure, we can gain a deeper understanding of how Athens and Sparta shaped the course of Greek history and contributed to the development of Western civilization.

Government Structure

Athens

Athens is known for being one of the earliest examples of democracy. The Athenian government was characterized by:

- **Direct Democracy:** Citizens participated directly in decision-making, with the Assembly (Ekklesia) allowing free male citizens to vote on laws and policies.

- Council of the Five Hundred (Boule): This body was responsible for preparing matters for the Assembly and represented different tribes of Athens.
- Election of Officials: Various officials, including generals (strategoi), were elected or chosen by lot, promoting a sense of civic duty and active participation.

Sparta

Sparta, on the other hand, had a mixed government system that combined elements of monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy:

- Dual Kingship: Sparta was ruled by two hereditary kings from separate royal families, who shared power and responsibilities, especially in military matters.
- Gerousia: This council of elders, consisting of men over the age of 60, held significant power and proposed laws to the Assembly.
- Apella: The Assembly, made up of male citizens, voted on proposals presented by the Gerousia but had limited power compared to the council.

Education and Training

Athens

Athenian education emphasized arts, philosophy, and rhetoric. Key features included:

- Focus on Intellectual Development: Schools taught subjects like mathematics, music, poetry, and philosophy.
- Physical Education: While intellectual pursuits were prioritized, physical training was also important, with activities like gymnastics and athletics being common.
- Inclusivity: Education was primarily accessible to male citizens, while women and slaves were largely excluded from formal education.

Sparta

Spartan education was heavily focused on military training and discipline:

- Agoge System: Boys entered this rigorous education and training program at the age of seven, emphasizing physical strength, endurance, and obedience.
- Militaristic Culture: From childhood, Spartan citizens were trained to become soldiers, with a strong sense of loyalty to the state instilled in

them.

- Girls' Education: Unlike Athens, Spartan girls also received physical training to prepare them for motherhood and to produce strong offspring.

Military Organization

Athens

Athens had a powerful navy and was known for its strategic maritime prowess:

- Naval Power: The Athenian fleet played a crucial role in defending against invasions and expanding trade routes.
- Citizen Soldiers: The Athenian military relied on hoplites (heavily armed infantry) who were also citizens, fostering a sense of unity and duty.
- Strategic Alliances: Athens often formed alliances with other city-states, such as the Delian League, to bolster its military strength.

Sparta

Sparta was renowned for its formidable land army, characterized by:

- Professional Soldiers: Spartan warriors, known as hoplites, were full-time soldiers who dedicated their lives to military service.
- Strict Discipline: Spartan military training emphasized rigorous discipline, teamwork, and strategic warfare, making them one of the most feared armies in Greece.
- Helots: The subjugated population of helots provided agricultural labor, freeing Spartan citizens to focus on military training.

Economic Systems

Athens

The Athenian economy was diverse and heavily reliant on trade:

- Trade and Commerce: Athens engaged in extensive maritime trade, importing goods like grain, timber, and luxury items.
- Silver Mines: The discovery of silver in the region bolstered the Athenian economy, allowing for public works and military expansion.
- Craftsmanship: Athenian artisans produced high-quality pottery, textiles, and jewelry, contributing to the economy through trade.

Sparta

Sparta's economy was less diverse and focused primarily on agriculture:

- Agricultural Economy: The Spartan economy relied on farming and the labor of helots, who worked the land while Spartan citizens focused on military training.
- Limited Trade: Spartans were generally wary of trade and wealth accumulation, believing it could lead to social inequality and disrupt their austere lifestyle.
- Redistribution of Land: The Spartan system emphasized equality among citizens, with land being redistributed to maintain balance and prevent wealth disparities.

Social Structure

Athens

Athens had a complex social hierarchy:

- Citizens: Free male citizens had political rights and participated in the democratic process.
- Metics: Resident aliens (metics) contributed to the economy but lacked citizenship rights.
- Slaves: Slavery was prevalent, with slaves performing a variety of tasks, from household chores to skilled labor.

Sparta

Sparta's social structure was more rigid and focused on military service:

- Spartiates: Full citizens who underwent the agoge and served in the military.
- Perioikoi: Free non-citizens who lived in Spartan territory, engaging in commerce and crafts but without political rights.
- Helots: Enslaved people who worked the land, providing for the needs of Spartan citizens.

Cultural Contributions

Athens

Athens is often regarded as the cradle of Western civilization due to its cultural contributions:

- Philosophy: The teachings of philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid the foundation for Western philosophical thought.
- Arts and Theatre: Athens was home to playwrights such as Sophocles and Euripides, and it fostered the development of drama and the arts.
- Architecture: The Parthenon and other monumental structures exemplify Athenian architectural innovation and aesthetic sensibilities.

Sparta

While Sparta is less celebrated for cultural contributions, it had its own unique influences:

- Military Philosophy: Spartan culture emphasized discipline, loyalty, and bravery, impacting military practices in ancient and modern contexts.
- Literature: Spartan poets like Tyrtaeus wrote about the valor of warriors, though their literary contributions were overshadowed by Athenian achievements.
- Unity and Strength: The Spartan model of unity and strength influenced later military organizations and the concept of citizenship tied to service.

Conclusion

In comparing Athens and Sparta, we can see two distinct models of governance, education, military, and culture that reflect their unique values and priorities. Athens, with its democratic ideals and emphasis on intellectual pursuits, contrasts sharply with Sparta's militaristic and disciplined society. Both city-states contributed significantly to the development of Greek civilization and left lasting legacies that continue to shape modern thoughts on governance, education, and society. Understanding these contrasts not only enriches our knowledge of ancient Greece but also provides valuable lessons in the diversity of human experience and the complexities of societal development.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the primary focuses of education in Athens

compared to Sparta?

Athens emphasized arts, philosophy, and intellectual pursuits, while Sparta focused on military training and discipline.

How did the political systems of Athens and Sparta differ?

Athens had a democracy where citizens participated in decision-making, while Sparta had an oligarchy with power concentrated in a few elite leaders.

What role did women play in Spartan society compared to Athenian society?

Spartan women had more rights and responsibilities, including physical training and managing households, while Athenian women were largely confined to domestic roles.

How did the economies of Athens and Sparta differ?

Athens had a trade-based economy with a focus on commerce and maritime activities, while Sparta relied on agriculture and the labor of helots (serfs).

What was the significance of the military in Spartan culture versus Athenian culture?

In Sparta, the military was central to society and identity, while in Athens, the military was important but balanced with cultural and intellectual pursuits.

How did the views on citizenship differ between Athens and Sparta?

In Athens, citizenship was based on birth and involved participation in the democratic process, while in Sparta, citizenship was limited to male warriors who completed rigorous training.

What was the relationship between Athens and Sparta during the Peloponnesian War?

Athens and Sparta were rivals, with Athens leading the Delian League and Sparta leading the Peloponnesian League, ultimately resulting in a protracted conflict that ended with Sparta's victory.

How did the arts and culture in Athens compare to that of Sparta?

Athens was known for its rich cultural life, including theater, sculpture,

and philosophy, while Sparta had a more austere culture focused on simplicity and military prowess.

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