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| --- | --- | --- |
| Economic | Social | Political |
| * Needed to get food from other lands
* Inheriting property
* some children were sold into slavery
* slaves cleaned and cooked
* Farmed near the coast
* Most Greeks were sailors
* Were near seas for trade
* Slaves were a vital piece of public works
* Exported such as olives, olive oil, grapes, pottery, slaves, metal work
* Imported silk, spices, grains, slaves, timber
* Were not self-sufficient
* Had to trade with other cultures to get all of the resources they need
* Imported and exported goods
* Most jobs were based on the environment
* As trade increased many merchants & traders became wealthy
* Each city-state had its own money
* Good fishermen
* Slaves were property of their owner
* Boys were taught to trade and started working at an early age
 | * Held festivals such as Olympics
* Education and learning
* Theater
* Sailors went to distant lands
* Education varied by how much money a person had
* Everything they did was to please/ honor deity
* Built temples/ statues to honor deity
* Olympics were help every 4 yrs
* polytheistic
* slaves lives were not that different than the poor Greek citizen’s lives
* children could be born into slavery
* some children were kidnapped
* as many slaves as citizens
* Wealthy boys went to school
* Women were not equal
* Mountains kept people apart
* Women, children and males not born in the polis are not citizens
* City-states all believed in same gods
* City-states all spoke the same language
* Excellent sailors, traveled to distant lands
* Grew olives and grapes (which required warm, dry environment)
* Trading helped them pass along ideas, knowledge and beliefs
* Each city-state had its own personality and goals.
* polytheistic
* Men and women were not treated equally
 | * Ten Generals, Council of 500 and Assembly
* Each city-state had its own goals, gov’t and rules
* No central gov’t
* Men were active in politics while women were not
* Many city-states
* World’s first democracy
* Citizens had to be male, over 18 & born in polis
* All citizens were equal by law
* Slaves couldn’t enter politics
* Slaves were captured in battle
* Merchants became very powerful
* Types of government included democracy, monarchy and oligarchy
* Each citizen had the right to vote and speak freely in the Assembly
* Athens became world’s first democracy
* Speaking for self in court (right of citizens)
* All citizens were expected to take an active part in government
* Required to serve in the military
* voting
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