**Government and Citizenship in Ancient Greece**

1. What qualifications did people need to meet to be considered a citizen in ancient Greece?

Free Male, over 18 and born in the polis (city-state)

1. What is a polis?

City-state; Main city with surrounding land under one government

1. What rights did citizens have?

Speak for self in court

Vote

Own land

Hold public office

Own slaves

1. What responsibilities did citizens have?

Had to take part in government (vote, go to Assembly, make laws)

Sponsor events/festivals

Defend polis/serve in the military

Obey laws

1. How did citizens vote?

Used black (no) and white (yes) rocks to vote – after an idea was proposed each citizen put whichever rock into the container to vote; majority wins

1. Who were non-citizens?

Women, free men not born in polis, all children, slaves

1. What rights did non-citizens have?

Really didn’t have any rights; women were controlled by main male figure in their life

1. What is a democracy?

Form of government started in Athens; citizens voted to make the decisions; rule by the people

1. Explain how each branch of their democracy worked.

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| Assembly | Ten Generals | Council of 500 |
| Make and pass laws  All citizens were members  Meets at least 10 times per year  Need at least 6,000 people to vote  Set public policies (taxes, building projects, festivals, etc.) | Controlled military  Acted as judges  Elected 10 people from Assembly  Supervised the other government officials (tax collectors)  No term limits (could be re-elected many times) | May only serve 2 terms ever; chosen yearly by lot (random draw)  Proposed laws  Ran day-to-day government  Set the agenda for Assembly meetings  500 citizens (members of the Assembly) |

1. Who is Cleisthenes? Why is he important?

Noble (wealthy); government leader who wrote world’s first democratic constitution

1. Who is Pericles? Why is he important?

Government leader during the Golden Age of Greece; encouraged arts and learning