

Social Studies

Unit 5: The Foundation of Western Ideas 2500 BC - 323 BC

Chapter 12: Classical Greece 500 B.C. - 323 B.C.

Lesson 1: The Golden Age of Athens, pp. 362-368

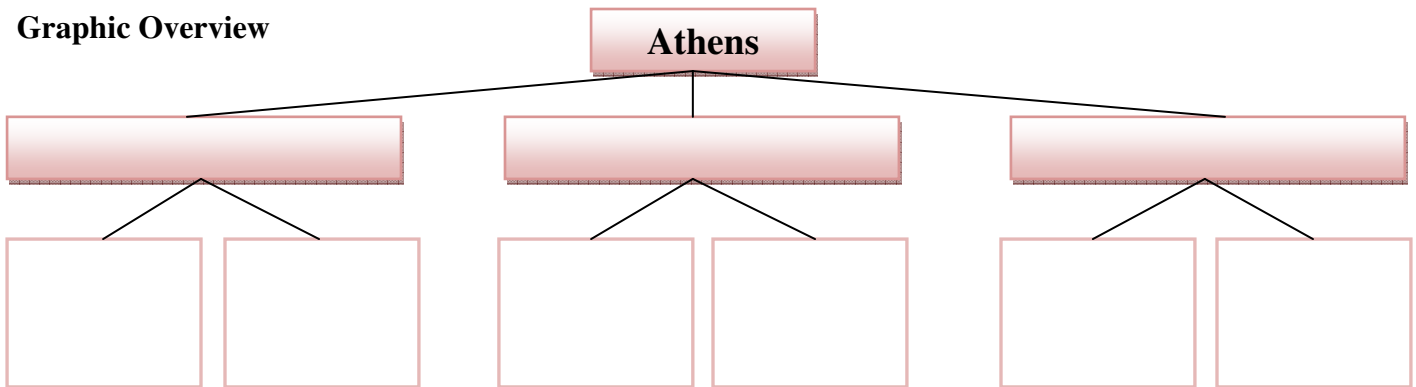
Miss Olson



Objectives

1. Analyze the role of slavery in maintaining the lifestyle of Athenian citizens.
2. Contrast the lives of men and women in the families of Athenian citizens.
3. Identify the elements that led to the Golden Age in Athens.

Graphic Overview



Vocabulary:

agora-

1. Who was the 15-year-old boy who heard the warning of the Persian invasion in 480 B.C.?
2. Think back to Chapter 11. To what island had the population of Athens escaped? (Hint: Think “wooden walls.”)
3. What had the Persians done to Athens?
4. When was Pericles the ruler of Athens? (2)
5. What is the name given to the period during the reign of Pericles in Athens?

The Age of Pericles

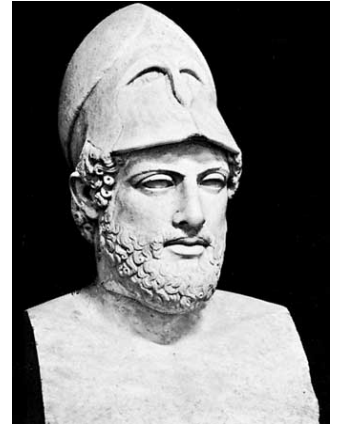
6. When did the Greeks defeat the Persians?
7. In what did Pericles become well known as a young man for his intelligence and his excellent speaking ability?

“Like Zeus, he was said to speak with thundering and lightning, and to wield a dreadful thunderbolt in his tongue.” - Plutarch, Greek historian

8. As one of what was Pericles elected in 460 B.C.?

9. How long did the term for generals last?

Pericles was an important leader, but not what we today would call a ruler. He was most influential in a 20-year period, during the 440s and 430s B.C. His masterful use of rhetoric in the Assembly was necessary because there were no political parties in Athens. Every issue was debated on its own merits. Even Pericles sometimes lost the support of the Assembly. On one occasion he was dismissed from his position as general and fined.



10. What were Pericles's three goals:

military-

artistic-

political-

Protection

11. What disaster was Pericles determined to prevent?

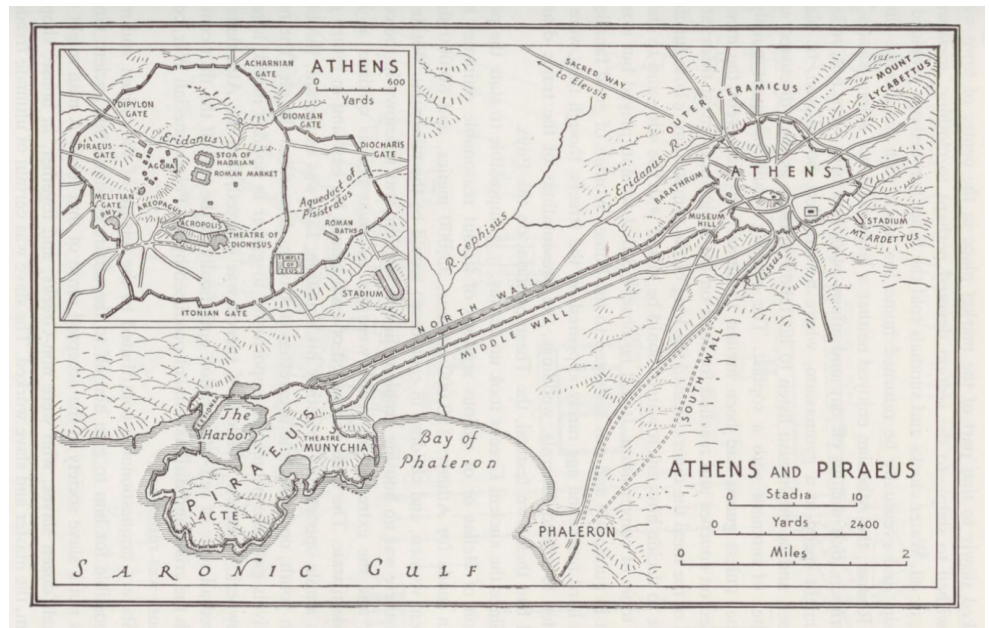
12. What did the Athenians build after the war with Persia?

13. What is Piraeus? How far away from Athens was it?

14. Why was access to Piraeus important?

15. What was the new barricaded corridor called?

16. What did Athens also build?

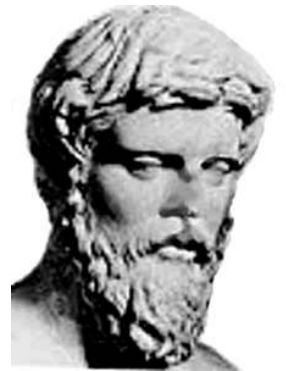


Beautification

17. What did the Athenians build? (2)

18. What did Plutarch write about these buildings? (Include quotation marks, please.)

Plutarch was a biographer and author whose works strongly influenced the evolution of the essay, the biography, and historical writing in Europe from the 16th to the 19th century. Among his approximately 227 works, the most important are the *Parallel Lives*, in which he recounts the noble deeds and characters of Greek and Roman soldiers, legislators, orators, and statesmen, and the *Moralia*, or *Ethica*, a series of more than 60 essays on ethical, religious, physical, political, and literary topics.



19. Where was the most magnificent of these buildings built? What was the *Acropolis*?



20. How high did it stand above the rest of the city? How much did it cover?

21. What had adorned the Acropolis for many years? What had happened to them?

22. What was the name of the beautiful new temple? To whom was it dedicated? What was her function?



23. How tall was the Parthenon? From what material was it constructed? What surrounded it?

24. What stood inside the Parthenon? How tall was it? Of what materials was it made?

25. What do many historians consider the Parthenon to be?

Democracy

26. How did Pericles want to make Athenian democracy even stronger?

It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. When it is a question of settling private disputes, everyone is equal before the law; when it is a question of putting one person before another in positions of public responsibility, what counts is not membership of a particular class, but the actual ability which the man possesses. - Pericles

27. As many as how many citizens were paid by the government during the Golden Age? What did everyone in the government receive? What was a result for poor male citizens? (4)

Athens's Golden Age

28. What did Pericles call Athens? (Don't forget the quotation marks.)

Our love of what is beautiful does not lead to extravagance; our love of things of the mind does not make us soft. We regard wealth as something to be properly used, rather than as something to boast about. As for poverty, no one need be ashamed to admit it: the real shame is in not taking practical measure to escape from it. Here each individual is interested not only in his own affairs but in the affairs of the state as well. - Pericles

