

# SPARTA AND ATHENS

# SPARTA BUILDS A MILITARY SOCIETY

- ◉ Spartan life was dominated by the army. Courage and strength were the highest values.
- ◉ Unhealthy babies were taken outside the city and left to die.
- ◉ Boys who survived were trained from an early age to be soldiers. Boys ran, jumped, swam, and threw javelins to increase their strength.
- ◉ Men between the ages of 20 and 30 lived in army barracks and only occasionally visited their families. Spartan men stayed in the army until they turned 60.

# THE LIFE OF A SPARTAN SOLDIER

Ages 7-12 : Values training

Boys left home and got basic education.

Ages 12-18: Physical training

Boys developed physical skills through exercise.

Ages 18-20: Military training

Men learned how to fight as part of the army.

Ages 20-30: Military service

Soldiers formed the body of the Spartan army.

Age 30: Full citizenship

Soldiers could participate in the assembly and move back home.

# SPARTAN WOMEN

- Because Spartan men were often away at war, Spartan women had more rights than other Greek women.
- Women owned much of the land in Sparta and ran their households.
- Women also learned how to run, jump, wrestle, and throw javelins, and even competed with men in sporting events.

# LIFE IN SPARTA



The Spartans valued discipline, obedience, and courage above all else. Spartan men learned these values at an early age, when they were trained to be soldiers. Spartan women were also expected to be strong, athletic, and disciplined

# SLAVES

- ◉ Slaves grew the city's crops and did many other jobs.
- ◉ Although slaves outnumbered Spartan citizens, fear of the army kept them from rebelling.

The female figures, caryatids, represent the punishment of the women of a town near Sparta, who were condemned to slavery after betraying Athens by siding with Persia in the Greco-Persian Wars.



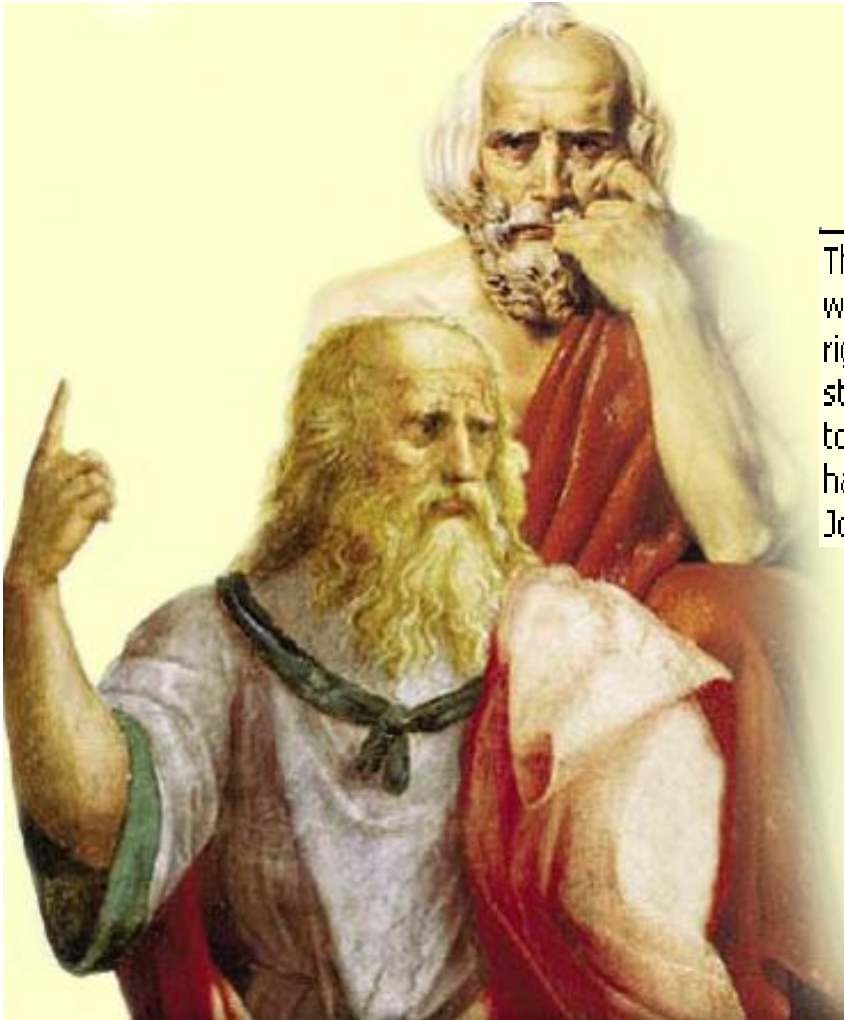
# OFFICIALS

- ◉ Sparta was officially ruled by two kings who jointly led the army.
- ◉ But elected officials ran Sparta's day-to-day activities and handled dealings between Sparta and other city-states.

# ATHENIANS ADMIRE THE MIND

- ⦿ Sparta's main rival in Greece was Athens.
- ⦿ Although Athens had a powerful military and valued physical training, the Athenians also prized education, clear thinking, and the arts.
- ⦿ They believed that studying the arts made people better citizens.

# PLATO AND LYCURGUS



This is a picture of Plato who was an Athenian and Lycurgus who was a Spartan lawgiver. In the picture Plato has his right hand up and he is pointing up in the air. Lycurgus is standing behind him with his hand on his cheek. He appears to be thinking. Both of the men look elderly and have facial hair. Credits: (tc) © Ted Spiegel/Corbis; (tr) © Merry Joseph Blondel (1781-1853)

# EDUCATION

- ◉ In addition to physical training, many Athenian students learned to read, write, and count as well as sing and play musical instruments.
- ◉ Boys from rich families often had private tutors who taught them philosophy, geometry, astronomy, and other subjects, as well as public speaking.
- ◉ Boys from poor families, however, did not receive much education and girls got almost none.
- ◉ Despite Athens' reputation for freedom and democracy, Athenian women had almost no rights at all.

# LIFE IN ATHENS



Picture of an Athenian male. There is a side view of the male. He is sitting down and appears to be writing in an open book or tablet. Credit: © Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz/Art Resource, NY



Picture of an Athenian female. The female is standing up and she appears to be holding some type of material. Credit: © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY

# SPARTA AND ATHENS FIGHT

- ◉ After the Persian Wars, many Greek city-states joined an **alliance** to help defend each other and protect trade.
- ◉ With its navy protecting the islands, Athens was the most powerful member of the league.
- ◉ Soon Athenians began to treat other city-states as their subjects.
- ◉ In 431 BC Sparta and other cities formed a league of their own and declared war on Athens.

# THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

431-404 BC



Map: The Peloponnesian War, c. 431-404 BC: This map focuses on the areas in the northeastern Mediterranean. The lands of Athens and its allies are on the western coast of Asia Minor, the southeastern coast of Europe and western Greece. The areas controlled by Sparta include Peloponnesus and Macedonia. The areas in western Greece and the island of Crete were considered neutral states. On the island of Sicily, both Sparta and Athens had multiple outposts. Battle sites are marked all along the west coast of Asia

# PELOPONNESIAN WAR

- ⦿ In the long **Peloponnesian War** that followed the Athenians won at first, but were forced to surrender in 404 BC.
- ⦿ For about 30 years after this the Spartans controlled nearly all of Greece, but resentment from other city-states led to a long period of war that weakened all of Greece and left it open to attack from outside.