

Democracy in Ancient Athens

104 Waluses

CITIZENS

only men. Father was also a citizen

Served in army at age 18, for 2 years only when there is a war

can be rich or poor

Vote in Assembly on Pnyx all day in the hot sun to decide on laws

Serve in juries,

Can serve in Council of 500 (picked black beans to get selected)

can be a farmer, craftsmen, merchant

Son of CITIZENS

Youngsters attend school. Rich boys have to attend longer.

Trained in athletics, reading, literature, math

Tykes do sword fighting, spears

Become a citizen at age 30

WIVES

No rights

Legally, property of husband and can be punished

Have to be inside all day, sewing, cooking, weaving, watching servants

Only time out of the house was with husbands religious festivals or to go to theatre

Eat in separate rooms from husbands, guests

DAUGHTERS

Girls not wanted, left at city gates to die

No school, basically a slave, follows orders

Learn to cook, clean, take care of children, trapped in house

Life depends on your father

METICS

Usually men from another city and allowed to live in Athens

Can be quite rich

Can go home and bring money home

Never be a citizen no matter how much money or successful they are

SLAVES

No rights, life depends on the person who owns you

Master give permission to marry and have children

only boys can work for money or to purchase freedom

worked to death in mines

boys were adopted

“ostraca” means broken pottery

citizens wrote names of people they wanted to get rid of

Ostracize means to exclude someone