
Magnetic Debate: Athens vs. Sparta Quiz

- The Spartan "way of life" sought to
 - create a disciplined society free from discord.
 - create an army to rival Athenian power.
 - ensure the safety of Spartans against an internal revolt.
 - enable Sparta to expand and conquer territory.
- In Athens, education
 - focused on military strategies and war.
 - emphasized both physical and mental skills.
 - was provided to both men and women.
 - emphasized philosophy and mathematics.
- In what ancient city-state were all of the following routine occurrences?
 - Weak children were put to death.
 - Boys left their families at age 7 for army training.
 - Men served in the army from age 20 through age 60.
 - Athens
 - Sparta
 - both Athens and Sparta
 - Thebes
- In Sparta all free-born men became
 - traders.
 - farmers.
 - actors.
 - soldiers.
- Which city-state welcomed visitors and allowed its citizens to travel freely?
 - Sparta
 - Macedonia
 - Athens
 - none of the above
- The Peloponnessian War
 - lasted for 27 years, from 431–404 B.C.
 - ended with the death of Pericles.
 - lasted from 431–411 B.C.
 - ended when Phillip of Macedonia captured Athens.
- This historian was an eyewitness to the Peloponnessian war and recorded it.
 - Homer
 - Thucydides
 - Sophocles
 - Pericles
- Sparta welcomed the opportunity to declare war on Athens because
 - the kings and aristocracy of Sparta disliked Pericles.
 - the Spartans feared Athens' growing power.
 - the Spartans wanted to control the Athenian naval forces.
 - the Spartans were concerned by the growth of the Delian League.

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	Athens	Sparta
Population	Approximately 140,000 including about 40,000 male citizens and an equal number of slaves	Approximately 100,000. About 8,000 were Spartiate adult male citizens.
Government	Classified as a "limited democracy," Athens claims to be the "birthplace of democracy."	Classified as an "oligarchy" (rule by a few), it also had elements of monarchy (rule by kings), democracy (an elected council), and aristocracy (rule by the upper class).
Social Structure	<p>Freemen were all male citizens including aristocrats, who had large estates and made up the cavalry or captained triremes; small farmers; and thetes, urban craftsmen and trireme rowers.</p> <p>Metics, those who came from outside the city, were not allowed to own land but could run industries and businesses.</p> <p>Slaves were lowest class. Slaves had no rights, and an owner could kill a slave. Slaves varied in status, some were given important roles in Athens, like policemen.</p>	<p>Spartiates were military professionals who lived mostly in barracks and whose land was farmed by serfs. They served in the army and could vote.</p> <p>Perioeci were artisans, craftsmen, and merchants. They could not vote or serve in the army; foreigners could be in this class.</p> <p>Helots were serfs descended from the original people of the Peloponnesus whom the Spartans conquered. They were treated like slaves and gave half of their produce to the Spartiate citizens who owned the land.</p>
Allies	Delian League (with Athens clearly the most powerful); Athens taxed and protected other city-states.	Peloponnesian League (with Sparta clearly the most powerful)
Military Strength	Strong navy	Strong army, best and most feared fighters on land
Life Style and Values	Democratic values for citizens. They believed in participation in government as a civic responsibility and took seriously their cultural superiority.	Militaristic values. Children of citizens were taught to get along with almost nothing, and to respect the elderly, women and warriors. Spartiate citizens were not permitted to own gold, silver, or luxuries.
Cultural Achievements and Legacy	Art, architecture, drama and literature, philosophy, science, medicine, etc., government (democracy, trial by jury)	Military legacy

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